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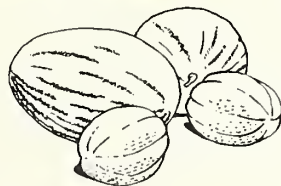
1958

ACREAGE-MARKETING GUIDES



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Summer and Fall Vegetables
for fresh market



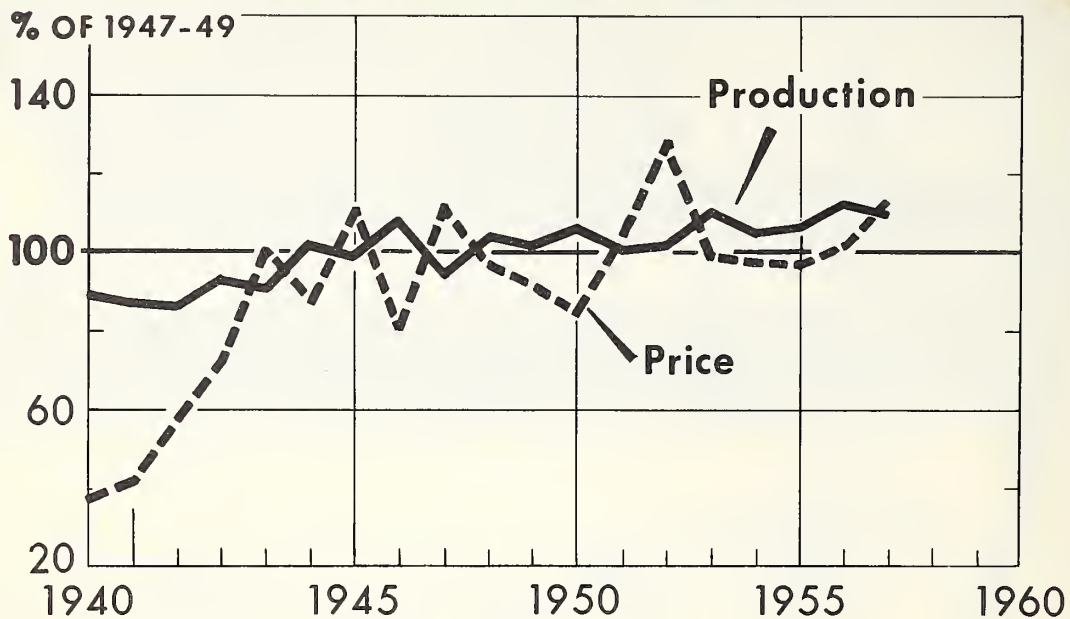
Summer Melons



Sweetpotatoes

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service AMG-3

SUMMER COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The total production of summer season vegetables in 1957 was almost 3 million tons, slightly less than in 1956 but about 10 percent above the 1947-49 average. Substantial increases over 1956 in production of a few early summer vegetables, particularly celery, cucumbers, onions and tomatoes, offset moderate declines in production of most other summer vegetables. Prices in 1957 averaged much higher than in 1956, reflecting the smaller production of most commodities and distorted harvesting and marketing patterns. In the aggregate, prices for 1957 summer vegetables averaged 7 percent higher than in 1956 and 12 percent higher than the 1947-49 average.

F O R E W O R D

The acreage-marketing guides program for vegetables, including potatoes and sweetpotatoes, is directed toward balancing the supply of each vegetable with market requirements. The objective of the program is to provide the best possible estimates of the acreage of particular vegetables required, with average yields, to supply the quantity of these vegetables deemed necessary to meet the market need anticipated for the coming season.

The guide reports are prepared by specialists who follow the markets for the various commodities closely throughout the year and develop a record of happenings in the various markets, with explanations for unusual occurrences. On the basis of the latest and best available information, specific recommendations are developed for each commodity and a brief report is prepared explaining the reasons for each recommendation. Recognition is given to trends, both in recent years and for long time periods. Also, any abnormalities of preceding seasons are considered carefully. However, the recommendations are based upon the assumption that average conditions will prevail in the following season. The recommendation for each commodity is presented in terms of a percentage change from the acreage and production for preceding years, so as to permit each individual grower to apply this percentage-change recommendation to his individual operations. The recommendations are reviewed before publication by representatives of various agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

The grower is provided not only with the specialists' recommendation, but also with the latest possible information upon which the recommendation is based. The information is presented to the grower in sufficient time for him to consider the facts as he develops his plans for the forthcoming season. The fundamental concept behind the guide program is that, given the best information possible, the grower will make intelligent decisions for his and the industry's best interest. Compliance with the guides on the part of growers is voluntary. When growers have kept acreage within the levels recommended by the Department, few marketing difficulties have been encountered.

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1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides

Summer and Fall Vegetables for Fresh Market

Summer Melons and Sweetpotatoes

The primary purpose of acreage-marketing guides is to bring about a needed percentage change in planted acreage from that of the preceding year so that the resulting production will be in line with demand. Since each individual grower almost certainly knows the acreage of vegetables planted on his farm in 1957, he should adjust his own acreage in accordance with the individual commodity guides. For example, when it is recommended that the 1958 acreage of late summer carrots be increased 5 percent from the acreage planted in 1957, carrot growers in every state included in the early summer classification should increase their acreage by 5 percent. The recommended acreage adjustments necessarily assume normal weather conditions, usual planting schedules, and normal marketing patterns by commodities. The recommendations also assume average yields in recent years will be obtained. With these conditions, production from the guide acreages would provide adequate supplies for all normal outlets under prospective demand conditions.

I. SUMMARY OF ADJUSTMENTS

Summer Vegetables: The aggregate acreage guide for 16 summer vegetables in 1958 is a planted acreage 1 percent less than in 1957. With normal abandonment and average yields, this acreage will result in a 1958 production 2 percent less than in 1957.

The total planted acreage and production of these 16 summer vegetables in 1957 was about equal to that in 1956. Larger early summer crops of a few commodities, particularly celery, cucumbers, tomatoes, and onions, offset a moderate decline in production of most other summer vegetables. Prices in 1957 averaged substantially higher than in 1956, reflecting the smaller production of most items and unusual marketing patterns for a number of the more important commodities. Growing conditions generally were favorable during the first portion of the growing season. However in the latter half of July, the effects of the drought along the East Coast became apparent, with yields declining and harvests falling well behind normal schedules. In the important midwestern vegetable producing areas, harvests were disrupted by highly variable weather conditions, with alternating periods of excessive moisture and dryness. The only significant overlap in harvests occurred between the very large early summer onion crop in Texas and the harvest of late summer onions. Growers of early summer tomatoes in California had difficulty marketing their large crop in competition with ample supplies in the East and Midwest. For the entire 1957 summer season, prices averaged 112 percent of the 1947-49 average prices for summer vegetables compared with 104 percent in 1956.

Summer Melons: The aggregate acreage guide for the 2 summer melon crops in 1958 is a planted acreage 2 percent less than in 1957 but 2 percent more than in 1956. With normal abandonment and average yields, this acreage will result in a 1958 production 1 percent less than in 1957 but 3 percent more than in 1956.

Increases in planted acreage are recommended for all summer cantaloups. The 1957 planted acreage of cantaloups was about equal to 1956 and production was 6 percent larger. Although the 1957 production was larger than in 1956, prices averaged much higher. This was a result of a very small crop during the preceding spring season which permitted the early summer crop to be marketed early with practically no competition. Throughout the summer there was little overlap of marketings between states or areas. In 1957, watermelon growers also benefitted from a relatively small crop in the preceding spring season. The overlap between spring and summer crop marketings was lighter than usual. For all summer melons, prices in 1957 averaged 140 percent of the 1947-49 average price compared with 107 percent in 1956.

Fall Vegetables: The aggregate acreage guide for 14 fall vegetables in 1958 is a planted acreage 4 percent less than in 1957 and 3 percent less than in 1956. With normal abandonment and average yields, this acreage will result in a production equal to 1957 but 5 percent less than in 1956.

Total planted acreage of these 14 fall vegetable crops in 1957 was 1 percent more than in 1956. Less acreage was abandoned in 1957 than in 1956 but yields were lower. Total production was about 2 percent less than in 1956. Fall crops experienced favorable growing conditions through November. Supplies of many commodities were abundant and prices relatively low during October and November. Marketing problems were encountered with snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers and eggplant, particularly in Florida. The exceptionally large lettuce crop in Arizona also caused severe marketing problems. Freezes in Florida and Texas in early and mid-December caused heavy damage to the fall crops and prices increased sharply. In the aggregate, prices in 1957 averaged 105 percent of the 1947-49 average price for fall vegetables compared to 102 percent in 1956.

Sweetpotatoes: The acreage guide for sweetpotatoes in 1958 is an acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage with normal abandonment and average yields, will result in a production 6 percent less than in 1957 but 1 percent more than in 1956. Total planted acreage in 1957 was only slightly larger than in 1956. However, there was less abandonment than in 1956 and yields were moderately higher. Total production was 7 percent more than in 1956. Prices were relatively low during the early fall months but had reached high levels by mid-November when storage stocks became the principal source of supply.

Specific acreage guide recommendations for each commodity are as follows:

Commodity	:	Percentage Changed in 1958 Planted Acreage Compared With 1957 (percent)
<u>Summer Vegetables</u>		
Beans, Lima		<u>1/</u>
Beans, Snap		No change
Beets		No change
Cabbage (early)		No change
Cabbage (late)		Plus 5
Carrots (early)		Plus 5
Carrots (late)		Plus 5
Cauliflower		Plus 5
Celery (early)		No change
Celery (late)		No change
Corn, Sweet (early)		No change
Corn, Sweet (late)		No change
Cucumbers (early)		No change
Cucumbers (late)		Plus 5
Eggplant		No change
Lettuce		<u>2/</u>
Onions (early)		<u>3/</u>
Onions (late)		Minus 5
Peas, Green		No change
Peppers, Green (early)		Plus 5
Peppers, Green (late)		No change
Spinach		Minus 15
Tomatoes (early)		<u>4/</u>
Tomatoes (late)		Plus 5
<u>Summer Melons</u>		
Cantaloups (early)		Plus 15
Cantaloups (mid)		Plus 5
Cantaloups (late)		Plus 5
Watermelons (early)		Minus 5
Watermelons (late)		No change

(continued)

Commodity	:	Percentage changed in 1958 Planted Acreage Compared with 1957 (percent)
<u>Fall Vegetables</u>		
Beans, Snap (early)		Minus 5
Beans, Snap (late)		No change
Broccoli		No change
Cabbage (early)		Plus 5
Cabbage (late)		No change
Carrots (early)		No change
Carrots (late)		No change
Cauliflower (early)		No change
Cauliflower (late)		No change
Celery (early)		No change
Celery (late)		No change
Corn, Sweet		5/
Cucumbers (early)		6/
Cucumbers (late)		Minus 20
Eggplant		7/
Lettuce (early)		Minus 5
Lettuce (late)		Minus 20
Peas, Green (early)		No change
Peppers, Green		No change
Spinach (early)		No change
Spinach (late)		No change
Tomatoes (early)		Minus 10
Tomatoes (late)		No change
<u>Sweetpotatoes</u>		No change

- 1/ Lima Beans, Summer: Planted acreage 10 percent more than in 1957 in Georgia and equal to 1957 in all other states.
- 2/ Lettuce, Summer: Planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1957 in California and equal to 1957 in all other states.
- 3/ Onions, Early Summer: Planted acreage 30 percent less than in 1957 in Texas and New Mexico, 10 percent less than in 1957 in New Jersey and equal to 1957 in all other states.
- 4/ Tomatoes, Early Summer: Planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1957 in California and equal to 1957 in all other states.
- 5/ Sweet Corn, Fall: Planted acreage 15 percent less than in 1957 in Florida and equal to 1957 in California.
- 6/ Cucumbers, Early Fall: Planted acreage 15 percent less than in 1957 in Virginia and 5 percent less than in 1957 in all other states.
- 7/ Eggplant, Fall: Planted acreage 15 percent less than in 1957 in Florida and equal to 1957 in Texas.

II. DEMAND FOR VEGETABLES IN THE SUMMER AND FALL OF 1958

Demand for summer and fall vegetables probably will be maintained around the record high levels of 1957. Although most indicators of economic activity have eased in recent months, consumer income after taxes was well maintained in the closing months of 1957 as increases in Government payments for social security and unemployment insurance partially offset small declines in wages and salaries.

Economic activity continued to expand throughout most of 1957 but the rate of growth was slower than in 1956. Industrial production and employment have declined in recent months. These cutbacks reflect the leveling off in business investment outlays, consumer buying, and purchases by the Federal Government.

Some weakening in investment demand and prospects for no real strength in the consumer and government sector are expected to lead to some further easing in industrial production, employment and income in the next few months. However, the effect on consumer incomes is not likely to be large enough to materially change demand for food.

Construction activity in general in 1958 is expected to be maintained at or above the 1957 record level, and State and local government spending will continue to rise. The Federal Government will increase its spending, particularly on national security programs, above what was indicated a few months ago. Government outlays in the last half of 1958 may be up considerably from current levels.

III. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING MATERIALS AND FACILITIES

Supplies of equipment, materials and facilities for the production, packaging and distribution of vegetables should be ample during the summer and fall of 1958.

An adequate supply of farm machinery and equipment is expected. Production of machinery was increased somewhat during 1957 to meet increased demand. There is, however, a sufficient reserve manufacturing capacity to take care of any foreseeable demands. All other production supplies, such as fuel, trucks, implement and truck tires, are expected to be ample.

Supplies of fertilizers and pesticides should be ample for the production of summer and fall vegetables. However, exceptional infestations could quickly cause local shortages of some pesticides. Growers should place their orders early for at least the minimum requirements of these materials.

Manpower. The over-all availability of farm manpower in 1958 is expected to be greater than in 1957 especially if current trends in employment continue. This will be especially true of seasonal workers. The supply of experienced year-round workers, however, is expected to continue tight. Because of

advances in technology, these workers are becoming of increasing importance to agricultural production. The skills which these workers have acquired offer an attractive source of recruitment for expanding industrial plants. If an adequate supply of workers in this segment of our work force is to be maintained, improvement in employment conditions must keep pace with non-farm jobs. This includes improved housing and more continuity of employment. More effective recruitment and fuller utilization of the domestic work force are assured when in close cooperation with Employment Service offices. This is especially important where large numbers of workers are needed for short seasonal employment. These offices also are in a position to arrange for employment, under contract, of off shore domestic and foreign labor if the supplies of local and migrant labor prove inadequate.

Transportation: Facilities should be ample for transporting the production from the recommended acreage of 1958 Summer and Fall season fresh vegetables. The supply of trucks and trailers will be ample. The supply of railroad cars also should be adequate if weather conditions permit normal patterns of production and loading in 1958. Any shortages should be temporary. The Association of American Railroads and the car lines continue to watch the distribution of refrigeration cars closely, so as to maintain adequate rolling stock in the various shipping areas.

IV. SURPLUS REMOVAL

It is the policy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to limit surplus removal assistance for potatoes and other vegetables to those areas where there has been substantial compliance with the Department's acreage-marketing guides. However, compliance with the guides program does not commit the Department to provide assistance for any commodity or area. By providing growers with the necessary information, the Department expects that acreage can be adjusted so as to bring supplies in balance with market requirements and avoid marketing difficulties. Before planting time, growers should take precautionary measures to assure themselves of available market outlets.

V. CANNED AND FROZEN VEGETABLES

For the 1957-58 marketing season, supplies of most canned and frozen vegetables are in relatively heavy supply. Supplies of canned and frozen snap beans, sweet corn and green peas are particularly excessive. These abundant supplies of processed vegetables will offer strong competition to fresh vegetables, at least through most of the summer months. The competitive position during the fall of 1958 will depend largely upon the size of 1958 packs. The Department's recommendations for 1958 vegetables for processing are published in a separate booklet. For information purposes, the 1958 guides are listed in the following table:

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides For

Vegetables for Processing

Commodity	:	Percentage Change in 1958 Planted Acreage Compared with 1957 (percent)
Beans, Lima		Plus 5
Beans, Snap		Minus 5
Beets		No change
Cabbage for Kraut		Plus 5
Corn, Sweet		Minus 5
Cucumbers for Pickles		No change
Peas, Green		Minus 10
Spinach		Minus 10
Tomatoes		No change

Summer Vegetables: 1958 Planted Acreage Guide With Comparisons

Commodity	Planted Acreage					Percent Acreage Guide is of:				
	1958	1957	1956	1951-55:	1946-50:	1957	1951-55:	1946-50		
	Guide	Prel.	1956	Average	Average	Prel.	1956	Average	Average	
	1,000 acres					Percent				
Beans, Lima	9.5	9.0	9.8	11.9	16.1	106	97	80	59	
Beans, Snap	38.0	38.0	38.8	42.1	42.8	100	98	90	89	
Beets	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.4	100	94	89	71	
Cabbage										
Early	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.7	10.5	100	102	95	79	
Late	18.8	18.0	20.4	20.5	23.7	104	92	92	79	
Carrots										
Early	6.9	6.6	7.5	7.0	7.6	105	92	99	91	
Late	4.2	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.2	105	89	89	100	
Cauliflower	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.7	6.6	104	96	102	73	
Celery										
Early	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.2	100	100	114	117	
Late	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.8	5.6	100	93	71	48	
Corn, Sweet										
Early	39.8	39.8	40.2	49.7	1/	100	99	80	-	
Late	101.6	101.6	98.2	106.3	1/	100	103	96	-	
Cucumbers										
Early	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.8	100	100	100	90	
Late	6.9	6.6	7.3	6.9	6.4	105	95	100	108	
Eggplant	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.9	100	100	80	63	
Lettuce	45.0	48.3	47.4	37.9	36.7	93	95	119	123	
Onions										
Early	9.3	12.2	7.6	6.9	6.8	76	122	135	137	
Late	56.3	59.3	58.4	61.9	68.4	95	96	91	82	
Peas, Green	2.8	2.8	3.1	4.0	11.2	100	90	70	25	
Peppers, Green										
Early	8.8	8.4	9.0	9.4	7.9	105	98	94	111	
Late	15.4	15.4	14.2	13.5	12.2	100	108	114	126	
Spinach	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	2.2	88	100	127	64	
Tomatoes										
Early	47.5	48.7	47.0	47.3	52.7	98	101	100	90	
Late	37.0	35.2	36.8	38.3	37.8	105	101	97	98	
Total	479.8	485.9	482.7	501.3	375.7	2/ 99	99	96 2/	90	

1/ Not available.

2/ Sweet corn not included.

Summer Vegetables: 1958 Probable Production With Comparisons

Commodity	P r o d u c t i o n 2/					:Probable Production from Acreage			
						: Guide as Percent of:			
	:1958 1/	: 1957	: 1956	:1951-55:	:1946-50:	: 1957	: 1951-55:	: 1946-50	
	:Guide	: Prel.	: 1956	:Average:	:Average:	: Prel.:	: 1956	:Average:	: Average
	- - - -	- - - -	1,000 tons	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	Percent	- - - -
Beans, Lima	11.0	11.0	12.5	14.6	20.6	100	88	75	53
Beans, Snap	71.2	75.0	70.0	72.5	78.7	95	102	98	90
Beets	13.8	13.1	14.2	16.0	20.6	105	97	86	67
Cabbage									
Early	72.8	71.9	74.8	71.7	80.4	101	97	102	91
Late	158.6	159.6	165.2	171.6	204.8	99	96	92	77
Carrots									
Early	92.8	95.7	99.4	93.9	81.2	97	93	99	114
Late	36.4	37.2	40.0	35.6	36.0	98	91	102	101
Cauliflower	36.2	35.6	44.8	32.2	39.0	102	81	112	93
Celery									
Early	96.3	100.0	98.3	75.4	60.3	96	98	128	160
Late	38.4	39.1	45.6	54.0	73.3	98	84	71	52
Corn, Sweet									
Early	104.4	109.9	114.2	109.8	3/	95	91	95	-
Late	281.8	279.2	278.2	281.2	3/	101	101	100	-
Cucumbers									
Early	25.2	28.3	23.6	24.4	26.6	89	107	103	95
Late	28.5	26.6	27.3	28.4	23.4	107	104	100	122
Eggplant	6.0	5.7	6.9	7.0	7.6	105	87	86	79
Lettuce	436.4	419.0	420.6	366.0	295.8	104	104	119	148
Onions									
Early	91.6	112.0	74.2	59.0	46.6	82	123	155	197
Late	810.7	847.0	871.4	822.6	823.6	96	98	99	98
Peas, Green	4.2	3.7	4.4	5.9	14.4	114	95	71	29
Peppers, Green									
Early	14.4	14.0	13.8	15.3	13.4	103	104	94	107
Late	59.4	60.8	54.0	51.2	39.2	98	110	116	152
Spinach	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.7	3.0	85	105	129	73
Tomatoes									
Early	213.4	223.8	220.5	202.8	208.4	95	97	105	102
Late	183.0	174.0	182.0	197.1	187.0	105	101	93	98
Total	2,888.7	2,944.8	2,958.0	2,809.9	2,383.9	4/ 98	98	103	105 4/

1/ Computed: planted acreage guide for 1958 summer vegetables less normal abandonment times average yield.

2/ Includes some quantities not marketed: See individual statements for particulars.

3/ Not available.

4/ Does not include sweet corn.

Summer Melons: 1958 Planted Acreage Guide With Comparisons

Commodity	Planted Acreage		Percent Acreage Guide		is of:	
	1958	1957	1951-55	1946-50	1957	1951-55 : 1946-50 :
	Guide :	Prel. :	Average :	Average :	Prel. :	Average : Average :
	- - - - - 1,000 acres - - - - - percent - - - - -					
Cantaloups						
Early	19.7	17.1	17.8	26.2	115	87
Mid	56.8	54.0	52.5	61.1	105	106
Late	14.5	13.8	13.8	17.3	105	111
Watermelons						
Early	326.4	343.6	324.9	314.2	95	104
Late	26.8	26.8	26.9	23.2	100	114
Total	444.2	455.3	435.9	430.3	98	104

Summer Melons: 1958 Probable Production With Comparisons

Commodity	P r o d u c t i o n		Probable Production from Acreage		Guide as Percent of:	
	1958	1957	1951-55	1946-50	1957	1951-55 : 1946-50 :
	Guide :	Prel. :	Average :	Average :	Prel. :	Average : Average :
	- - - - - 1,000 tons - - - - - percent - - - - -					
Cantaloups						
Early	49.2	36.8	47.0	79.8	96.8	105
Mid	283.9	307.8	274.8	262.6	249.6	103
Late	61.3	58.8	58.2	54.3	65.8	104
Watermelons						
Early	976.0	975.6	938.4	957.1	884.6	100
Late	150.6	155.0	156.8	127.0	109.8	97
Total	1,521.0	1,534.0	1,475.2	1,480.8	1,406.6	99

1/ Computed: Planted acreage guide for 1958 summer melons less normal abandonment, times average yield.

2/ Includes some quantities not marketed. See individual tables for particulars.

Fall Vegetables: 1958 Planted Acreage Guide With Comparisons

Commodity	Planted Acreage					:Percent Acreage Guide is of:				
	: 1958	: 1957	: 1956	: 1951-55	: 1946-50	: 1957	: 1951-55	: 1946-50		
	: Guide	: Prel.	: Average	: Average	: Average	: Prel.	: Average	: Average		
	- - - - - 1000 Acres - - - - -					- - - - - percent - - - - -				
Beans, Snap										
Early	15.0	15.8	15.0	18.9	25.0	95	100	79	60	
Late	19.3	19.3	19.6	22.2	29.4	100	98	87	66	
Broccoli	21.4	21.4	27.7	22.2	13.0	100	77	96	165	
Cabbage										
Early	29.2	27.8	29.8	31.4	38.7	105	98	93	75	
Late	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.3	100	89	87	93	
Carrots										
Early	20.0	20.0	19.4	19.3	20.5	100	103	104	98	
Late	9.0	9.0	10.5	9.8	9.5	100	86	92	95	
Cauliflower										
Early	8.1	8.1	8.4	9.0	8.9	100	96	90	91	
Late	5.1	5.1	6.4	5.2	7.4	100	80	98	69	
Celery										
Early	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.8	5.4	97	91	76	54	
Late	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	9.4	100	99	100	85	
Corn, Sweet	7.8	8.8	9.3	5.1	1/	89	84	153	-	
Cucumbers										
Early	5.9	6.5	5.6	4.6	3.7	91	105	128	159	
Late	5.4	6.8	6.0	5.2	4.8	79	90	104	112	
Eggplant	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.8	86	120	80	67	
Lettuce										
Early	41.9	44.2	38.3	46.1	45.7	95	109	91	92	
Late	17.6	22.0	14.6	11.9	15.2	80	121	148	116	
Peas, Green	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.4	3.9	100	116	92	56	
Peppers, Green	6.8	6.8	5.9	8.1	7.4	100	115	84	92	
Spinach										
Early	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.7	8.1	100	94	90	74	
Late	3.2	3.2	2.3	3.4	3.9	100	139	94	82	
Tomatoes										
Early	18.9	21.0	21.5	17.7	20.4	90	88	107	93	
Late	15.0	15.0	15.8	18.7	22.5	100	95	80	67	
Total	273.9	285.4	281.2	285.8	308.9	96	97	96	86	

1/ Not available

2/ Sweet Corn not included.

Fall Vegetables: 1958 Probable Production With Comparisons

Commodity	P R O D U C T I O N 2/						: Probable Production from			
							: Acreage Guide as Percent of:			
	: 1958 1/	: 1957	:	: 1951-55:	1946-50	: 1957	:	: 1951-55:	1946-50	
	: Guide	: Prel.	: 1956	: Average:	Average	: Prel.:	1956	: Average:	Average	
	- - - - - 1,000 tons - - - - -						- - - - - percent - - - - -			
Beans, Snap										
Early	30.3	34.5	30.8	34.8	40.8	88	98	87	74	
Late	27.2	29.6	25.3	29.0	27.4	92	108	94	99	
Broccoli	48.8	50.5	59.2	50.4	29.4	97	82	97	166	
Cabbage										
Early	297.2	283.8	369.0	301.6	376.2	105	81	99	79	
Late	23.0	24.0	22.0	23.5	26.0	96	105	98	88	
Carrots										
Early	231.8	216.4	239.6	219.0	228.0	107	97	106	102	
Late	115.6	108.0	136.5	122.0	98.0	107	85	95	118	
Cauliflower										
Early	61.5	63.2	72.6	65.2	63.2	97	85	94	97	
Late	41.3	39.5	48.0	41.9	47.4	105	86	99	87	
Celery										
Early	36.0	30.0	39.4	47.1	68.2	120	91	76	53	
Late	173.2	176.0	174.2	145.1	118.3	98	99	119	146	
Corn, Sweet	23.2	29.6	15.9	16.6	3/	78	146	140	-	
Cucumbers										
Early	23.0	25.4	21.7	19.9	14.4	91	106	116	160	
Late	28.5	33.5	29.9	23.9	14.9	85	95	119	191	
Eggplant	5.4	6.2	4.2	5.2	3.6	87	129	104	150	
Lettuce										
Early	293.6	288.2	294.7	308.6	261.0	102	100	95	112	
Late	127.6	154.0	104.4	83.5	76.2	83	122	153	167	
Peas, Green	4.2	4.4	3.2	4.0	6.5	95	131	105	65	
Peppers, Green	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	15.4	99	99	98	106	
Spinach										
Early	17.6	15.6	18.6	19.6	26.2	113	95	90	67	
Late	5.4	6.0	4.2	5.2	7.0	90	129	104	77	
Tomatoes										
Early	158.8	162.8	161.2	148.2	119.2	98	99	107	133	
Late	59.4	57.8	64.1	58.7	45.1	103	93	101	132	
Total	1,848.9	1,855.4	1,955.2	1,789.6	1,712.4	100	95	103	107	

1/ Computed: Probable production from acreage guides for 1958 fall vegetables times average yield.

2/ Includes some quantities not marketed - see individual statements for particulars.

3/ Not available.

4/ Excludes sweet corn.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Lima Beans - Summer

(New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland, North Carolina, and Georgia)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: (1,000 cwt.)	: (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000)
	(acres)	(cwt.)			

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(see 1958 guide be-
low)

9,500 1/ 23 220

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	9,050	9,000	24	219	8.84	1,937
1956	9,800	9,730	26	250	8.03	2,007
1951-55 Average	11,888	11,668	25	291	7.99	2,343
1946-50 "	16,100	15,840	26	2/ 411	7.90	3,167

1/ 1951-55 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 16 in 1947, 9 in 1949 and 13 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The downward trend in acreage of lima beans continued in 1957 when plantings were 8 percent below 1956. Most of the reduction occurred in Georgia where rains were excessive at planting time. The crops in several of the more important producing states - principally New Jersey and Maryland - were heavily damaged by hot, dry weather and yields were much below normal. The combination of a reduced acreage and lower yields resulted in a total 1957 production about 12 percent smaller than in 1956. Crop progress was delayed by the unfavorable weather and supplies were relatively light during the first half of the marketing season. Quality also was adversely affected by drought. Market prices were high throughout the season. Season average prices were well above 1956 levels. Canned and frozen lima beans were in heavy supply during the 1957 season and this prevented unusually high prices for the fresh crop. Current indications are that canned limas will be moderately smaller in 1958, but that frozen stocks again will be heavy. With more normal growing conditions, a planted acreage in 1958 slightly larger than in 1957 should provide ample supplies to meet market requirements at reasonable prices.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent more than in 1957 in Georgia and equal to 1957 in all other states. Such an acreage, with normal abandonment and 1951-55 average yield by states, will result in a production about equal to 1957 but 24 percent below the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Snap Beans - Summer

(New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, (L.I.), New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Colorado)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	: Yield : Per Acre	: : :Production:	: : Price	: : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1957)

38,000	1/ 39	1,423
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Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	37,950	36,250	41	2/ 1,499	8.41	12,400
1956	38,750	36,900	38	2/ 1,401	8.17	11,042
1951-55 Average	42,140	40,150	36	2/ 1,450	8.03	11,520
1946-50 "	42,780	42,300	37	2/ 1,574	7.23	11,065

1/ 1955-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 182 in 1947, 9 in 1948, 18 in 1949, 19 in 1950, 19 in 1951, 9 in 1953, 41 in 1955, 50 in 1956, and 24 in 1957.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1957 acreage for harvest was in line with the slight downward trend in acreage, being 2 percent below 1956 and 10 percent below the 1951-55 average. Unusually dry weather in the New England and Mid-Atlantic states limited yields and in some areas - especially Pennsylvania and Virginia - substantially reduced yields from 1956. More favorable weather prevailed in the Southeast and yields were higher than in 1956. The group average yield was about 8 percent higher than in 1956. The higher yields resulted in a total production 7 percent more than in 1956. There was little competition with late spring production areas and prices received by states marketing at that time were relatively high. Later in the season supplies became more abundant, with some bunching of supplies during August and early September. Prices declined sharply but remained above those received in 1956 until early September, when supplies were particularly heavy. Supplies of processed snap beans in 1958 are expected to be much larger than the fairly heavy supplies available in 1957.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and 1955-57 average yields, will result in a production 5 percent less than in 1957, and 2 percent less than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Beets - Summer

(New Jersey and Pennsylvania)

Year	: Acreage : : Planted: For Harvest:	: Yield : : Per Acre :	: : : Production:	: : : Price :	: : : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage equal to
1957) 1,700

1/ 163 277

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	1,700	1,700	154	262	4.10	1,074
1956	1,750	1,750	162	284	2.78	789
1951-55 Average	1,870	1,870	170	319	2.84	903
1946-50 "	2,360	2,360	174	412	2.13	877

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The severe summer drought moderately reduced the size of the 1957 beet crop. Production was 8 percent smaller than in 1956, reflecting a very low yield and a moderate acreage reduction in Pennsylvania. The acreage decline in Pennsylvania was a continuation of the downward trend in plantings resulting from expanding urban development. Yields in New Jersey were slightly higher than in 1956 but were below average. Shipments were below normal from late May through early September and prices were relatively high. A short crop in the preceding spring crop states contributed to very high prices early in the season. Early fall rains improved the crop slightly and the movement picked up. Prices declined moderately, but were well above usual levels. Season average prices in both states were considerably above 1956, and above average. Competing supplies of canned beets were very heavy throughout the 1957 summer marketing season. In 1958, canned beets are expected to be in heavy supply, at least through most of the summer months.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1957. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and 1953-57 average yields, will result in a production 6 percent more than in 1957 but 13 percent below the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cabbage - Early Summer

(Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, (Long Island),
New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota and Virginia)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	: Yield : Per Acre	: : (1,000 cwt.)	: : (\$ per cwt.)	: : (\$1,000)
	(acres)	(cwt.)			
1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1957)	8,300	<u>1</u> / 179		1,456	
<u>Background Statistics</u>					
1957 Prel.	8,290	8,090	178	1,438	2.94 4,226
1956	8,140	7,940	189	1,497	2.14 3,209
1951-55 Average	8,664	8,472	170	<u>2</u> / 1,434	2.52 3,553
1946-50 "	10,514	10,410	154	<u>2</u> / 1,607	1.99 3,017

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 14 in 1946, 6 in 1948, 286 in 1950 and 43 in 1951.

Comparisons and Comments: Early in the 1957 growing season it appeared that supplies of early summer cabbage would be ample. However, the hot, dry weather during June and July along the East Coast reduced prospects steadily. The 1957 acreage for harvest was slightly larger than in 1956 but yields were below the high level in 1956 and the total production was 4 percent less than in 1956. Crops in New Jersey and on Long Island were particularly hard hit by the drought. A moderate volume of supplies was moving to market in early June and overlapped the shipment from the preceding late spring areas. Prices were relatively low through mid-June. Shipments began to decline during the last half of June as the effects of the drought began to be felt, and prices improved steadily. Shipments were well below normal and prices were relatively high in July. Season average prices were well above average in all states. Contributing to the higher prices was the less-than-usual overlap with the following late summer crop. (Total production in late summer states was 7 percent below the 1951-55 average). With more normal growing conditions, a planted acreage in 1958 about equal to 1957 should provide ample supplies.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1957. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 2 percent and a 1953-57 average yield, will result in a production 1 percent more than in 1957 and 2 percent above the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cabbage - Late Summer

(Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, North Carolina, Georgia,
Colorado, New Mexico, Washington and California)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price	: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent
more than in 1957) 18,800

1/ 174

3,173

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	17,950	17,450	183	3,192	2.15	6,847
1956	20,450	18,850	175	<u>2</u> / 3,303	1.86	6,037
1951-55 Average	20,524	20,010	171	<u>2</u> / 3,433	2.18	7,469
1946-50 "	23,670	23,330	176	<u>2</u> / 4,097	1.61	6,436

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 268 in 1948, 412 in 1950, 164 in 1955 and 54 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1957 late summer cabbage crop was about 3 percent smaller than in 1956 and 7 percent below the 1951-55 average. The decline from 1956 was the result of a 12 percent cut in acreage, with significant reductions occurring principally in Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Colorado. Growing conditions generally were favorable, with the exception of dry weather in Pennsylvania and Indiana, and yields were above average. Harvesting got underway about on schedule in early July with moderate supplies available about mid-month. Shipments throughout the season were slightly less than in 1956. Prices were at high levels from the beginning of the season through August, then declined slowly as harvest of the early fall crops began in September. Season average prices in practically all states were well above the very low levels of 1956 and generally were above average. Growers in the late summer states benefitted from the slightly below average crop in the preceding early summer crop areas and the substantially below average crop in the early fall states. In 1958, growers should anticipate more normal competition from these areas.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 3 percent and a 1953-57 average yield, will result in a production about equal to 1957 but 8 percent less than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Carrots - Early Summer

(California)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: :Production:	: Price:	: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)
<u>1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>					
(planted acreage 5 percent above 1957)	6,900	<u>1</u> / 269	1,856		
<u>Background Statistics</u>					
1957 Prel.	6,600	6,600	290	1,914	5.30 10,144
1956	7,500	7,500	265	1,988	4.00 7,952
1951-55 Average	7,020	7,020	269	1,878	4.41 8,258
1946-50 "	7,600	7,600	215	1,624	3.52 5,728
<u>1</u> / 1951-55 average yield.					

Comparisons and Comments: Following two years of poor marketing conditions, California growers sharply reduced plantings of carrots for early summer harvest. The 1957 planted acreage was 12 percent less than in 1956 with most of the reduction occurring in the acreage for late season harvest. Yields were high, reflecting generally favorable growing conditions. In addition; intensive harvesting was stimulated by relatively favorable prices, particularly during the latter portion of the season. Production was 4 percent less than the large crop in 1956 but 2 percent above the 1951-55 average. The shipping season began during late May, overlapping for a brief period the movement from the spring deal in Arizona and the winter deals in the desert areas of southern California. Prices were fairly low during most of June, then improved gradually as central California became the principal source of supply. Prices reached fairly high levels by late July. The season average price was well above the very low level in 1956. A slight expansion in acreage in 1958 appears warranted. The increase probably should be made in the acreage for harvest during the latter portion of the season (late July-August).

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1957. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1951-55 average yield, will result in a production 3 percent less than in 1957 but about equal to the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Carrots - Late Summer

(Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and Colorado)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:
	: Planted: For Harvest:	: Per Acre	: Production:	: Price	: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 per-
cent above 1957)

4,200 1/ 186 727

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	4,020	3,800	196	745	4.04	3,013
1956	4,670	4,150	193	800	2.91	2,328
1951-55 Average	4,704	4,220	168	711	3.09	2,166
1946-50 "	4,206	3,980	181	2/ 719	2.81	1,961

1/ 1954-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 50 in 1946 and 24 in 1948.

Comparisons and Comments: Plantings in 1957 were 14 percent below 1956, partly because of dry weather and partly because of low prices in 1956. The 7 percent cut in production and significantly less competition from California during 1957 resulted in favorable prices. Eastern states had considerable production difficulties because of hot, dry weather. Crops were late and yields were reduced, particularly on non-irrigated acreage. The Colorado crop was delayed by cool weather early in the season but otherwise generally had good growing conditions; yields were relatively high. Shipments of the eastern crops started in July but movement was below normal until late August. Colorado began shipping in early August with peak movement occurring in early October. Throughout the marketing season for late summer carrots, the movement from California is a major factor in determining overall price levels. California shipments were below normal in 1957 and prices were relatively high. Season average prices were high in all states. Because of the favorable market last summer and fall, heavier competition from other areas should be anticipated in 1958.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1957. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 7 percent and a 1954-57 average yield, will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1957 but 2 percent above the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cauliflower - Summer

(New York, Colorado, and Washington)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest: Per Acre : Production : Price: Value (acres) (cwt.) (1,000 cwt.) (\$ per (\$1,000 cwt.)
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1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage 5 per-
cent above 1957) 4,800

1/ 164 724

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	4,600	4,400	162	713	3.32	2,368
1956	5,000	4,700	191	896	3.14	2,816
1951-55 Average	4,720	4,280	151	643	3.84	2,467
1946-50 "	6,648	6,248	125	2/ 780	3.78	2,835

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 46 in 1946, 20 in 1948 and 82 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage for harvest was 6 percent less than in 1956 but 3 percent above the 1951-55 average. Cool, damp weather delayed the Colorado crop early in the season but with more favorable weather the crop developed well, and yield per acre was equal to 1956. Unfavorable weather in Washington reduced yields from the high level of 1956. Unusually dry, hot conditions early in the season speeded maturity of the crop in the Catskills section of New York and yield per acre was much lower than the record high of 1956. Quality was lowered because of the unusually dry conditions. For the group, yields averaged 15 percent less than in 1956 but 7 percent above the 1951-55 average. Production was 20 percent less than in 1956. Prices were slightly higher than in 1956, but were below average. Prices were at seasonally high levels early in July, declined to moderate levels during August, and increased sharply to fairly high levels early in September. Frozen stocks in 1957 were larger than in 1956 and the demand for processing supplies was reduced. A smaller fall pack of frozen cauliflower in 1957 should result in somewhat lighter supplies for the 1958 season. However, stocks will be ample and will offer strong competition to the fresh product.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1957. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of about 8 percent and 1953-57 average yields will result in a production 2 percent more than in 1957 and 13 percent more than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Celery - Early Summer

(Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, and California)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre :	: Production:	: Price:	: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to
1957)

4,900

1/ 401

1,926

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	4,900	4,800	417	2,000	3.97	7,933
1956	4,910	4,810	409	<u>2</u> / 1,966	3.66	6,107
1951-55 Average	4,312	4,132	365	<u>2</u> / 1,509	4.29	6,371
1946-50 "	4,166	4,140	290	1,206	3.68	4,407

1/ 1955-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 49 in 1953, 25 in 1954, and 296 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage was at near record levels, and yield and production were at record levels in 1957. Plantings were about equal to 1956 and 14 percent more than the 1951-55 average. California's acreage has trended upward since 1951; the 1957 plantings were 4 percent higher than in 1956 and almost double the 1949-55 average. Acreage in Michigan declined slightly in each of the past two years. The group average yield was slightly higher than in 1956 and substantially above average. Generally favorable growing conditions prevailed in Michigan but hot dry weather affected crop development in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Production was 2 percent more than in 1956 and 33 percent more than the 1951-55 average. About 71 percent of the crop was produced on the high yielding California acreage. In California, shipping point prices for 2-3 dozen Pascal were more than \$3.00 in late June but declined sharply in subsequent weeks and approximated \$1.65 early in August. California prices averaged slightly higher than in 1956. In Michigan, shipping point prices for 2-3 dozen Pascal ranged \$2.25 - \$2.85, moderately higher than in 1956.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is an acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 2 percent and 1955-57 average yields will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1957, 2 percent less than in 1956 but 28 percent more than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Celery - Late Summer

(New York, Colorado, Washington, and Oregon)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	: Yield : Per Acre	: : :Production:	: : Price:Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000, cwt.)	(\$ per (\$1,000 cwt.)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1957)

2,700 1/ 303 769

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	2,700	2,550	307	782	3.72	2,908
1956	2,900	2,740	333	912	3.25	2,962
1951-55 Average	3,828	3,576	303	2/ 1,081	3.73	3,974
1946-50 "	5,612	5,316	277	2/ 1,466	3.24	4,368

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 277 in 1946, 136, in 1949, 120 in 1950, 7 in 1951, 10 in 1953, and 24 in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage has shown a continued downward trend during the past decade. Increasing availability of supplies throughout the summer from the high-yielding acreage in California probably accentuated the decline. The 1957 planted acreage was 7 percent less than in 1956 and 29 percent less than the 1951-55 average. All late summer states reduced acreage. The average yield was considerably less than the 1956 record but about equal to the 1951-55 average. Dry weather reduced yields in New York. In Colorado, cool wet weather delayed growth early in the season. Production was 14 percent less than in 1956 and 28 percent less than the 1951-55 average. About three-fifths of the production originated in New York. Prices advanced in early September but declined in late September when early fall crop supplies increased in volume.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is an acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 6 percent and 1951-55 average yield, will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1957, 16 percent less than in 1956 and 29 percent less than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Early Summer

(New Jersey, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, North Carolina,
Arkansas, Oklahoma and California)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	: Yield : :Per Acre :	: : : Production:	: : : Price:	: : : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)
<u>1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>					
(planted acreage equal to 1957)					
	39,800	1/ 57	2,087		
<u>Background Statistics</u>					
		60			
1957 Prel.	39,800 36,550		2,198	4.47	9,834
1956	40,200 39,200	58 2/	2,284	4.41	10,017
1951-55 Average	49,740 44,840	49 2/	2,197	3.74	8,084

1/ 1955-57 average yields.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 99 in 1951, 80 in 1955 and 12 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: The acreage of early summer sweet corn has been trending downward since 1949. In 1957, increases in California and Virginia were more than offset by reductions in most other states and the total planted acreage was 1 percent less than in 1956 and 20 percent less than the 1951-55 average. Total abandonment of acreage was about average, but relatively heavy losses occurred in New Jersey and Oklahoma. Early summer growers harvested 19 percent of the 1957 commercial acreage for fresh market. Yields averaged slightly above the previous record in 1956. Average yield has held within a relatively narrow range since 1953. Hot dry weather in the eastern states hastened crop maturity and shortened the marketing season. Dry weather in July caused acreage losses and reduced yields in New Jersey. In Virginia, yields on non-irrigated fields were reduced by dry weather in July. Total production was 4 percent less than in 1956 but about equal to the 1951-55 average. Due to a reduction in acreage and lower yield, the New Jersey crop was a fourth smaller than in 1956. Prices for New Jersey supplies averaged moderately higher than in 1956. North Carolina auction prices averaged lower than in 1956. Season average prices in all states were well above average.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is an acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 8 percent and 1955-57 average yields will result in a production 5 percent less than in 1957, 9 percent less than in 1956 and 5 percent less than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Late Summer

(New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, Colorado, Washington, and Oregon)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :	:	:
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre :	Production:	Price: Value
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per(\$1,000 cwt.)

1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal

to 1957) 101,600 1/ 59 5,635

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	101,600	94,800	59	5,584	3.79	21,162
1956	98,200	93,450	60	5,563	3.27	18,187
1951-55 Average	106,340	100,330	56 2/	5,624	3.09	17,329

1/ 1955-57 average yields.

2/ Includes 66,000 cwt. not marketed in 1955 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The acreage of late summer sweet corn has shown a downward trend since 1949. The 1957 planted acreage was 3 percent more than in 1956 but 4 percent less than the 1951-55 average. Acreage abandonment was average. New York and Ohio had the larger increases in acreage. The late summer acreage represented 49 percent of the total 1957 acreage for fresh market. Yields averaged moderately less than the 1956 record but slightly more than the 1951-55 average. Average yield has held within a relatively narrow range but has trended upward since 1949. The slightly upward trend in yields has just about offset the slightly downward trend in acreage and, consequently, production has remained fairly stable since 1949. Hot, dry weather last July reduced yields in New England and along the eastern seaboard - particularly in Maryland and eastern Pennsylvania. Production was about equal to 1956 and the 1951-55 average. Prices were moderately higher than in 1956 and the highest since World War II.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is an acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 6 percent and 1955-57 average yields, will result in a production 1 percent more than in 1957 and 1956, but about equal to the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cucumbers - Early Summer

(New Jersey, Illinois, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia)

Year	: Acreage : : Planted: For Harvest:	: Yield : : Per Acre :	: : : Production:	: : : Price:	: : : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1957)

7,000

1/ 72

504

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	6,950	6,950	81	566	4.48	2,536
1956	7,050	7,050	67	473	4.38	2,073
1951-55 Average	6,970	6,970	70	487	4.23	2,059
1946-50 "	7,850	7,850	68	2/ 533	4.19	2,209

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

2/ Includes 21,000 cwt. not marketed in 1949 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1957 crop of early summer cucumbers was 20 percent larger than in 1956 and 16 percent above the 1951-55 average. The increase over 1956 reflected a sharp increase in the group average yield. The drought in the East resulted in some reduction in potential yields in Maryland and Virginia. But in New Jersey extensive irrigation facilities offset the impact of the adverse weather and yields were very high. Harvest got underway in mid-June with prices at relatively low levels because of an overlap with the preceding large late spring crop. Prices improved to moderate levels in late June as these competing supplies declined. The bulk of the crop was marketed by mid-July with light shipments continuing for several weeks. Market prices during July generally were above the moderate levels in July of 1956. Overlap with the following late summer crops was lighter than usual. Season average prices were slightly above 1956 and well above the 1951-55 average. In 1958, a planted acreage as large as in 1957, with normal growing conditions, should provide ample supplies.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1957. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and 1953-57 average yields, will result in a production 11 percent less than in 1957 but 3 percent above the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cucumbers - Late Summer

(Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price		Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production	(\$ per	(\$1,000	
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	cwt.)		

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage 5 per-
cent above 1957) 6,900

1/ 87 570

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	6,550	6,300	85	533	4.37	2,328
1956	7,300	6,250	87	546	4.22	2,303
1951-55 Average	6,864	6,550	87	569	4.24	2,407
1946-50 "	6,444	6,260	75	467	4.21	1,964
<u>1/</u> 1951-55 average yield.						

Comparisons and Comments: Plantings in 1957 were about 10 percent less than in 1956 with all states except Illinois showing a decline. However, acreage losses were slightly less than average and the acreage for harvest was about equal to 1956. During the early part of the season growing conditions were favorable and a large crop was indicated. However, the dry weather lowered prospects considerably during August. Yields were average or higher in all states except Pennsylvania where even the irrigated crop was damaged by the drought. Total production was 2 percent less than in 1956 and 6 percent below the 1951-55 average. Market prices were moderate during the last half of July then declined to fairly low levels in late August as shipments reached seasonally heavy volume. Season average prices in states except New York were above 1956 levels. The following early fall crop was large and harvests were early. This resulted in a sharply depressed market for late summer cucumbers during the latter half of September.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1957. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and a 1951-55 average yield, will result in a production 7 percent more than in 1957 but about equal to the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides

Summer Vegetables

Eggplant - Summer

(New Jersey)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield :	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per(\$1,000 cwt.)
1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1957)	1,200	1/ 101	121	
<u>Background Statistics</u>				
1957 Prel.	1,200	1,200	95	114 4.40 502
1956	1,200	1,200	115	138 3.50 483
1951-55 Average	1,460	1,460	96	140 3.78 527
1946-50 "	1,876	1,876	81 2/	151 3.61 535

1/ 1952-56 average yield.

2/ Includes 10,000 cwt. not marketed in 1950 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The fairly steady decline in the acreage of summer crop eggplant was halted at least temporarily in 1957. Plantings in 1957 were equal to those in 1956 but were 18 percent below the 1951-55 average. Higher yields have partially offset the acreage decline, but production also has been dropping off slowly. Although almost all of the acreage is irrigated, the drought adversely affected yields in 1957. As a result of the relatively low yields, 1957 production was about 17 percent less than in 1956. Limited supplies were available in mid-July with shipments reaching moderate volume by the end of the month. The movement continued in moderate volume until late September. Throughout the marketing period prices were well above the low levels of a year ago. The season average price was high. With more normal growing conditions, a planted acreage in 1958 equal to that in 1957 should provide adequate supplies to meet market requirements at reasonable prices.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1957. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1952-56 average yield, will result in a production 6 percent more than in 1957 but 14 percent below the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Lettuce - Summer

(Maine, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Colorado, California)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest: (acres)	: Yield : Per Acre :Production: (cwt.) (1,000 cwt.)	: : Price : Value (\$ per (\$1,000 cwt.)
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1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1958 guide be-
low)

45,000

1/ 204

8,727

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	48,300	45,900	183	<u>2</u> /	8,380	4.91	40,831
1956	47,350	44,550	189	<u>2</u> /	8,413	3.12	25,687
1951-55 Average	37,870	36,130	203	<u>2</u> /	7,320	4.06	29,515
1946-50 "	36,700	35,380	168	<u>2</u> /	5,916	3.82	21,732

1/ 1954-57 average yields by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 293 in 1948, 236 in 1949, 468 in 1950, 58 in 1951, 84 in 1953, 140 in 1954, 176 in 1956 and 70 in 1957.

Comparisons and Comments: Lower yields in 1957 more than offset a larger acreage, and total production was about equal to 1956. Yields were lowered in California by hot weather, disease and insects, and in New York and Michigan by hot, dry weather. On a price basis, the 1957 season was favorable. The market was strong all season and prices for good quality lettuce held at high levels. California usually grows almost 80 percent of the total summer crop and available supplies in the state are the principal market determining factors. In 1957, California growers were plagued by production problems. They harvested fields early and future potential supplies appeared restricted throughout the season. This kept market demand at a high level. In 1958, in addition to the problem of disease control, California growers will be faced with more intensive competition from producing areas closer to the major population centers in the Midwest and East. Acreage is expanding in Colorado. Also, the use of portable vacuum coolers in Colorado and eastern states has substantially improved quality. This will reduce the premium for quality formerly obtained for western lettuce.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent below 1957 in California, and acreage equal to 1957 in all other states. Such acreages, with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and 1954-57 average yields by states, will result in a production 4 percent above 1957 and 19 percent above the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Onions - Early Summer

(New Jersey, Iowa, Virginia, Texas, N. Mexico, Washington)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		: : :		
	: Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre :	Production:	Price:	Value	
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per	(\$1,000	cwt.)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1958 guide below) 9,300 1/ 196 1,831

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	12,150	11,850	189	2/	2,240	3.07	6,334
1956	7,650	7,380	201		1,485	6.80	10,097
1951-55 Average	6,908	6,738	175	2/	1,179	2.89	3,336
1946-50 "	6,840	6,450	145	2/	933	2.83	2,580

1/ 1954-57 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 6 in 1946, 14 in 1948, 40 in 1953 and 180 in 1957.

Comparisons and Comments: Growers in several states expanded acreage sharply in 1957, largely in response to the extremely high prices received in 1956. Plantings were up 76 percent in Texas, 12 percent in New Jersey, and more than doubled in New Mexico. Yields were relatively low in New Jersey and Virginia because of the drought but were above average in all other states. Production was record large and was 51 percent above 1956. Harvests in most states were a little late but volume supplies were available by mid-July. Shipments were heavy through early August, then tapered off slowly the remainder of the month. Because of the later than usual harvesting, the overlap with the following late summer crops was more extensive than usual, particularly in Texas. Prices were moderate until August then dropped to low levels. Season average prices were below the high prices in 1956 but were above average except in Texas. The Texas season average price was relatively low. With normal growing conditions in competing areas in 1958, growers of early summer onions should not expect to market at profitable prices the probable production from acreages as large as in 1957.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 30 percent below 1957 in Texas and New Mexico, 10 percent below 1957 in New Jersey and equal to 1957 in all other states. Such acreages, with no abandonment and 1954-57 average yields by states, will result in a production 18 percent less than in 1957 but 55 percent above the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Onions - Late Summer

(Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin,
Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, Utah,
Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre :	: : :Production:Price: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)(\$ per(\$1,000 cwt.)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 per-
cent below 1957)

56,300 1/ 300 16,214

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	59,310	55,960	303 2/	16,941	1.87	31,375
1956	58,350	56,570	308	17,428	2.08	36,300
1951-55 Average	61,932	59,092	279 2/	16,453	2.54	40,698
1946-50 "	68,368	66,360	248 2/	16,473	2.51	38,656

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 1,152 in 1946, 184 in 1948, 481 in 1950, 50 in 1953 and 174 in 1957.

Comparisons and Comments: The late summer crop in many areas was adversely affected by unfavorable growing conditions during portions of the growing season. However, yields generally were only slightly below the high levels in 1956 and were above the 1951-55 average. Total production in 1957 was 3 percent less than the large 1956 crop but 3 percent above the 1951-55 average. Harvest began in late July and volume supplies were available by mid-August. Prices at major shipping points reached moderate levels by September and increased slowly during the fall months. Although production was relatively large, indications of a heavier than usual shrink in several areas, particularly Michigan, helped to bolster prices. The 1958 early spring crop in Texas is expected to be larger than in 1957 because of the improved irrigation water supply. This may result in stronger competition for the late marketings of storage onions. Improved cultural practices and increasing use of hybrids are resulting in an upward trend in yields. To compensate for this trend and obtain a production that can be marketed successfully growers need to reduce acreages.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and a 1953-57 average yield, will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1957 and 1 percent below the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Peas - Summer

(New York, Colorado, and New Mexico)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield :	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre :Production:	Price:	Value
	(acres)	(cwt.) (1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per	(\$1,000
			cwt.)	cwt.)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1957)

2,800 1/ 32 84

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	2,800	2,400	31	74	9.35	692
1956	3,140	2,840	31	88	7.49	659
1951-55 Average	4,050	3,784	32	2/118	6.79	785
1946-50 "	11,160	10,258	29	2/288	5.72	1,633

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 2 in 1948 and 5 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The downward trend in acreage and production of summer season peas continued in 1957. Acreages were below 1956 in New York and Colorado. Commercial production is no longer reported for New Mexico. Growing conditions were favorable in New York, resulting in above average yields. The Colorado crop was hit by cold weather early in the season but was able to overcome the set-back as the season progressed. Total production was 16 percent less than in 1956 and 37 percent below the 1951-55 average. Market prices for the small crop were at high levels throughout the season. Season average prices received by growers were considerably above 1956 and the 1951-55 average. Supplies of competing canned and frozen peas are expected to be heavy in 1958. However, the special demand for fresh peas should provide a ready outlet for production from an acreage as large as in 1957.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 6 percent and a 1953-57 average yield, will result in a production 14 percent more than in 1957 but 29 percent below the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Green Peppers - Early Summer

(North Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana)

Year	: Acreage : ;Planted:For Harvest: Per Acre :Production:Price: Value (acres) (cwt.) (1,000 cwt.)(\$ per(\$1,000 cwt.)
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1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent
more than in 1957)

8,800 1/ 34 287

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	8,400	8,400	33	280	11.01	3,083
1956	9,000	8,400	33	277	8.00	2,216
1951-55 Average	9,360	8,940	34	2/ 306	9.06	2,416
1946-50 "	7,870	7,830	35	269	7.59	2,048

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 27 in 1951, 15 in 1954 and 87 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: Increased acreage in Louisiana and in North Carolina offset the sharp reduction of acreage in Texas and the group acreage for harvest in 1957 was equal to that in 1956. The yield in North Carolina was lower than in 1956 because of cool, dry weather during April but the weather was more favorable later in the season and the crop developed well. Generally favorable weather with timely rains prevailed in Louisiana and Mississippi during the season; yields were higher than in 1956 and higher than the 1951-55 average. As a group, however, yield averaged the same as in 1956 and production was only slightly above 1956. Production at this level was 8 percent less than the 1951-55 average. Supplies of green peppers from competing areas were relatively light because of reduced production in Florida and the summer drought in Northeastern states. As a result, prices received by growers were relatively high throughout the marketing season. The season average price was considerably above the low price in 1956. More normal competition should be expected in 1958 from the preceding late spring crop in Florida and the following late summer crops. However, a slightly larger crop probably could be sold at favorable prices in 1958.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1957. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of about 4 percent will result in a production 2 percent more than in 1957 but 6 percent less than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Green Peppers - Late Summer

(Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio and California)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield :	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre:	Production:	Price: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per(\$1,000 cwt.)

1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to that in 1957) 15,400

1/ 78 1,189

Background Statistics 2/

1957 Prel.	15,440	15,240	80	1,216	6.95	8,447
1956	14,240	14,140	76	1,081	6.36	6,871
1951-55 Average	13,500	13,336	77	1,025	6.73	6,868
1946-50 "	12,182	12,156	64	785	5.66	4,425

1/ 1952-56 average yield.

2/ Includes data for Ohio for 1952 through 1957 only.

Comparisons and Comments: The upward trend in acreage, yield, and production in California continued in 1957. Acreages in New Jersey and Ohio also were increased. Total acreage for late summer harvest was 8 percent larger than in 1956 and 14 percent more than the 1951-55 average. Hot, dry weather during June and July adversely affected crops in the Eastern areas. However rains during August relieved the drought conditions and yields were slightly above 1956 and average. Growing conditions in California were favorable throughout the season. The crop was 13 percent larger than in 1956 and 18 percent more than the 1951-55 average. Prices were at high levels early in the marketing season but declined to fairly low levels early in October. Prices averaged higher than in 1956 and also were higher than the 1951-55 average. Average prices for California and Ohio peppers were much higher than in 1956, whereas producers in most other states received only slightly higher prices. Lower prices for New Jersey peppers reflected the heavy marketing late in the season.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of one percent and 1952-56 average yields, will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1957 but 16 percent more than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Spinach - Summer

(Colorado)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: : :Production:	: : Price:	: : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000 cwt.)

1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage 15 percent below 1957) 1,400 1/ 40 45

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	1,600	1,300	40	52	3.55	185
1956	1,400	1,100	38	42	4.90	206
1951-55 Average	1,060	860	40	2/ 34	5.35	165
1946-50 "	2,160	1,780	33	2/ 59	4.90	225

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 3 in 1946, 11 in 1947, 14 in 1948, 6 in 1949, 18 in 1950 and 17 in 1951.

Comparisons and Comments: Colorado is the only state now reported as producing a commercial summer spinach crop. In 1957, growers increased plantings 14 percent over 1956. Growing conditions were favorable and yields were relatively high. Production was 24 percent larger than in 1956. Harvest got underway in late June and continued in steady volume through September. Market conditions were not favorable for the 1957 crop. The bulk of the production, most of which is marketed within the state, sold at relatively low prices. The season average price was considerably below 1956 and the 1951-55 average. Because of the rather limited market, a reduction in production appears desirable. Supplies of processed spinach were excessive during the 1957 season and are expected to be relatively heavy during most of 1958.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 15 percent less than in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 19 percent and a 1951-55 average yield, will result in a production 13 percent less than in 1957 but 32 percent above the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Tomatoes - Early Summer

(New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia,
North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, and California)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		: : :	
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre :	Production:	Price:	Value
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1958 guide below) 47,500 1/ 90 4,269

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	48,700	48,700	92	4,476	6.69	29,946
1956	47,000	47,000	94	4,410	6.90	30,435
1951-55 Average	47,260	46,770	87	2/4,056	6.38	25,713
1946-50 "	52,730	52,370	80	2/4,167	5.12	21,229

1/ 1953-57 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 58 in 1946, 59 in 1951 and 113 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1957 early summer crop was about equal to 1956 but was 10 percent above the 1951-55 average. Most states increased acreage, offsetting slightly lower yields. Weather was generally unfavorable in the East and Midwest, with drought in the Middle Atlantic area, excessive rains in Tennessee and Alabama, and frost in the Midwest. Harvest schedules were disrupted and market prices ranged widely during the season. Delayed harvests resulted in moderate to high prices during late June and early July. Less competition with the preceding late spring crops contributed to the favorable price situation. Shipments were in volume by mid-July from most areas and prices declined to low levels. During late July, the effects of the summer drought lowered crop prospects materially and prices improved. The California crop, which usually accounts for about 35 percent of the total early summer production, met with strong competition during the 1957 season and f.o.b. prices were relatively low. Under normal circumstances, growers in California should not expect to market profitably the potential production from the acreages they have planted in recent years.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent below 1957 in California and planted acreages equal to 1957 in all other states. Such acreages, with no abandonment and 1953-57 average yields by states, will result in a production .5 percent less than in 1957 but 5 percent above the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Tomatoes - Late Summer

(Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio,
Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Colorado, Utah, Washington and Oregon)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:
	: Planted: For Harvest:	Per Acre	: Production:	Price	Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent above 1957) 37,000

1/ 103 3,659

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	35,200	33,650	103	3,480	6.84	23,804
1956	36,780	35,230	103	3,641	6.69	24,359
1951-55 Average	38,294	37,384	105	3,942	5.60	22,044
1946-50 "	37,850	37,272	100	2/ 3,740	4.31	16,038

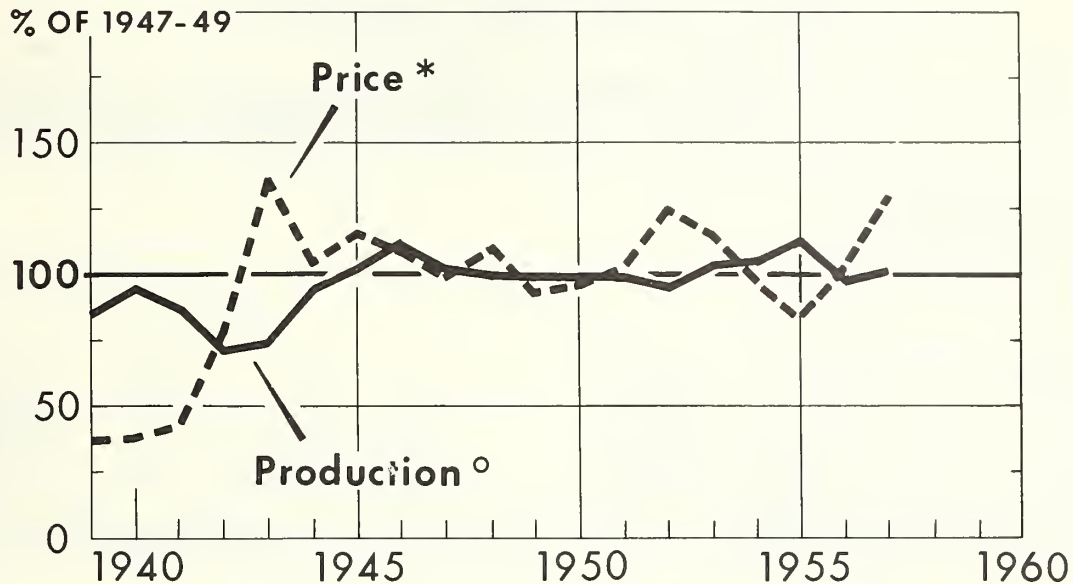
1/ 1953-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 42 in 1948 and 105 in 1949.

Comparisons and Comments: Total production in 1957 was 4 percent less than in 1956, reflecting a 4 percent reduction in plantings. A substantial cut in acreage for green tomatoes occurred in New York. Weather conditions were variable, with dry weather affecting yields in the East and excessive moisture delaying the crop in the Midwest. The group average yield was equal to 1956 but was below the 1949-55 average. Light supplies were available by mid-July, generally selling at fairly high prices. Shipments increased rapidly during August reaching a peak late in the month, slightly earlier than usual. The movement continued heavy through mid-September, then tapered off steadily until frosts ended harvests in October. Prices were above comparable 1956 levels during most of the season. Season average prices were moderately above 1956 and well above average. Commercially produced late summer crop tomatoes have to face strong competition from home garden supplies and the market is oversupplied on occasion. However, in 1958 growers generally should be able to market profitably a quantity slightly larger than in 1957.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and a 1953-57 average yield, will result in a production 5 percent more than in 1957 but 7 percent below the 1951-55 average.

SUMMER COMMERCIAL MELONS FOR FRESH MARKET



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS

° CANTALOUPS, HONEYDEWS, AND WATERMELONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1987- 58 (1) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Total production of summer melons in 1957 was slightly larger than in 1956 but about equal to the 1947-49 average. However, prices averaged record high - about 31 percent higher than in 1956 and 40 percent higher than the 1947-49 average. The unusually high prices resulted, indirectly, from relatively small crops of cantaloups and watermelons in the preceding spring season. Competition was much less than usual between the two seasons' crops. In addition, there was practically no overlap of harvests between areas throughout the summer months.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Cantaloups - Early Summer

(South Carolina, Georgia, and Arizona)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:
	:Planted: For Harvest:	Per Acre	Production:	Price: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per (\$1,000 cwt.)

1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage 15 percent above 1957) 19,700

1/ 50 985

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	17,100	16,500	45	737	4.47	3,298
1956	17,800	17,800	53	941	3.41	3,211
1951-55 Average	22,740	22,520	71 <u>2/</u>	1,596	3.35	5,296
1946-50 "	26,220	26,160	74	1,936	3.07	5,939

1/ 1955-57 average yields.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 17 in 1954 and 8 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The downward trend in acreage in Arizona continued in 1957. The state's crop has been hit by diseases in recent years. The sharp decrease in Arizona acreage more than offset increases in acreage in Georgia and South Carolina. The total 1957 acreage for harvest was 7 percent less than in 1956 and 27 percent less than the 1951-55 average. June rains damaged the crop in the Southeast and yields in that area were less than in 1956 and considerably less than average. Yield in Arizona was considerably above the low level of 1956. Total production was the smallest on record and 22 percent less than in 1956. The Arizona crop was 43 percent smaller than in 1956 and only about one-fifth of the 1950-55 average for that state. The small early summer crop was sold at relatively high prices, considerably above the level of the previous year. A relatively small preceding spring crop contributed to the high prices. Harvest in South Carolina started a little later than usual and was largely completed by July 1. The Texas mid-summer crop, which competes to some extent with the early summer marketings, was damaged and delayed by heavy rains. This favored marketing of the early summer crop.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is an acreage 15 percent more than in 1957. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and 1955-57 average yields, will result in a production 34 percent more than in 1957 and 5 percent more than in 1956 but 38 percent less than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Cantaloups - Mid-Summer

(Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and California)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	: Yield : Per Acre	: : Production	: : Price	: : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage 5 per-
cent above 1957) 56,800

1/ 102 5,678

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	54,050	53,350	115	6,157	5.00	30,809
1956	52,500	51,300	107	5,497	3.49	19,205
1951-55 Average	53,770	52,850	99	5,251	3.50	18,225
1946-50 "	61,100	60,500	83	4,993	3.44	17,171

1/ 1953-56 average yields.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1957 acreage was 3 percent more than in 1956 and 1 percent more than the 1951-55 average. With unusually high yields because of increased acreage and exceptionally high yields in California (which produced about three-fourths of the crop) production was 12 percent more than in 1956 and 17 percent more than the 1951-55 average. The Texas crop was delayed and damaged by heavy rains, and there was considerable replanting. The crops in Oklahoma and Arkansas were also later than usual. Prices were unusually high throughout the season. Marketing of the crops in California progressed smoothly with no significant overlap between the major producing areas. In addition, short early summer and spring crops, principally in California and Arizona, contributed heavily to the high price situation that developed for the mid-summer crop. Increased planting in early summer producing areas may be expected in subsequent years because of the favorable market conditions which prevailed in 1957.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is an acreage 5 percent more than in 1957. Such an acreage, with 2 percent abandonment and 1953-56 average yields, will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1957 but 3 percent more than in 1956 and 8 percent more than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Cantaloups - Late Summer

(New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas,
Colorado, Utah, Washington, and Oregon)

Year	: Acreage : : Planted: For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre :	: : Production:	: Price:	: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000 cwt.)

1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent above 1957)	14,500	1/ 89	1,226		
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Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	13,850	13,200	89	1,175	4.19	4,919
1956	13,800	12,700	92	1,165	3.22	3,754
1951-55 Average	13,132	12,422	87	1,086	3.29	3,561
1946-50 "	17,338	16,340	81	2/ 1,315	2.97	3,707

1/ 1952-56 average yields.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 42 in 1946, 33 in 1947, 144 in 1948, 63 in 1949 and 63 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1957 planted acreage was slightly larger than in 1956 and 5 percent more than the 1951-55 average. The acreage trend has been upward since 1953. Acreage for harvest was 4 percent more than in 1956. Yields averaged slightly less than in 1956 but slightly more than the 1951-56 average. Production was 1 percent more than in 1956 and 8 percent more than the 1951-55 average. The quality of the crop was generally good, although the sizes of melons marketed were smaller than usual in New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Kansas - principally because of insufficient moisture. Washington melons were damaged by blight. In Colorado and Oregon, the quality of the crops was excellent. Prices in various states averaged between one-fourth and one-third higher than in 1956 and the 1951-55 average.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is an acreage 5 percent more than in 1957. Such an acreage with 5 percent abandonment and 1952-56 average yields will result in a production 4 percent more than in 1957, 5 percent more than in 1956 and 13 percent more than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Watermelons - Early Summer

(North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi,
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, and California)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price	: Value	
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)	

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 per-
cent below 1957) 326,400

1/ 65

19,519

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	343,600	303,500	64	19,513	1.46	28,462
1956	324,900	283,900	66	2/ 18,769	1.24	22,373
1951-55 Average	314,160	290,080	66	2/ 19,142	1.22	22,642
1946-50 "	302,500	297,000	60	2/ 17,691	1.24	21,389

1/ 1953-57 average yields.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 1,163 in 1947, 102 in 1949, 460 in 1950, 110 in 1951, 280 in 1954, 1,713 in 1955 and 684 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1957 acreage for harvest was 7 percent more than in 1956 and 5 percent above the 1951-55 average. Abandonment was about the same as in 1956, but heavier than the 1951-55 average. Most of the increase in acreage was in Texas (12 percent higher than in 1956). Moderate increases occurred in the Carolinas and Georgia. Excessive rains hit the crop in the southern and eastern areas. Washed out acreages in Alabama, Texas and Oklahoma were replanted. The rains caused a lighter than usual set of melons, delayed growth and held down yields. Harvest started later than usual in most areas. This helped in the orderly clean-up of late spring supplies, which were nearly one-fourth less than in 1956, and retarded the seasonal decline in prices. Production was 4 percent greater than in 1956. Prices held at relatively high levels until late in June, declined sharply the last week in June, and trended upward during the first half of July. Prices for Arizona melons were about double those of 1956. With a larger spring crop likely in 1958 and the usual overlap between the two marketing seasons, a crop the size of the 1957 early summer crop may result in marketing difficulties.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is an acreage 5 percent less than in 1957. Such an acreage with an abandonment of 8 percent and 1953-57 average yields will result in a production about equal to 1957, 4 percent more than in 1956 and 2 percent more than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Watermelons - Late Summer

(Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia,
Washington, and Oregon)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price	: Value	
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)	

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to
1957) 26,800

1/ 113 3,013

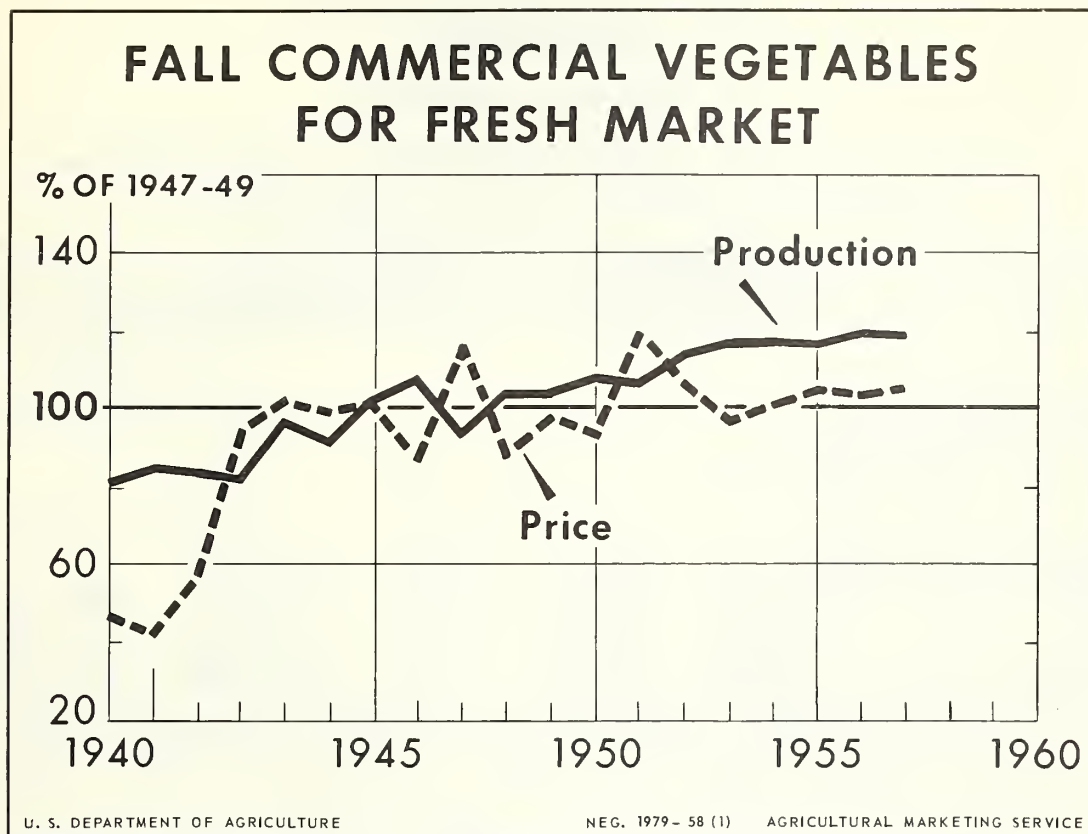
Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	26,750	26,650	116	3,099	1.72	5,345
1956	26,900	26,800	117	3,135	1.33	4,157
1951-55 Average	23,650	23,470	107	2,541	1.34	3,320
1946-50 "	23,220	23,160	95	2,195	1.22	2,656

1/ 1953-57 average yields.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1957 acreage for harvest was 1 percent less than in 1956 and 13 percent more than the 1951-55 average. Acreage increases in Missouri and Oregon were more than offset by acreage cuts in other areas - particularly in Illinois and Virginia. Cool wet spring weather slowed crop development in the Midwest. Dry weather in July cut yields in Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. The group average yield averaged slightly less than the 1956 record but was considerably above the 1951-55 average. The crop ran to small sizes. Production was 1 percent less than the large 1956 crop but 22 percent more than the 1951-55 average. Almost two-fifths of the crop was produced in Indiana. A fairly heavy volume of early summer melons overlapped into the late summer marketing season. However, prices averaged somewhat higher than in 1956 and were the highest in twelve years.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is an acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of about 0.5 percent and 1953-57 average yields, will result in a production 3 percent less than in 1957, 4 percent less than in 1956, but 18 percent more than the 1951-55 average.



Production of fall season fresh vegetables in 1957 totaled 1.9 million tons -- about 2 percent less than in 1956 but almost 19 percent more than the 1947-49 average. Supplies of many commodities were relatively heavy during October and November and prices were relatively low. Marketing difficulties were encountered with snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant and lettuce. Adverse weather during December in Florida and Texas sharply reduced supplies and prices increased to high levels. In the aggregate, prices for 1957 fall vegetables averaged 105 percent of the 1947-49 base compared with 102 percent in 1956.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1957. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 6 percent and 1954-57 average yields will result in a production 12 percent less than in 1957 and 13 percent less than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Snap Beans - Late Fall

(Florida and Texas)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest: (acres)	: Yield : :Per Acre : (cwt.)	: : :Production: (1,000 cwt.)	: : :Price : (\$ per cwt.)	: : :Value : (\$1,000)
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1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage equal to
that in 1957) 19,300

1/ 32 543

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	19,300	18,000	33	591	8.10	4,786
1956	19,600	16,400	31	506	9.67	4,891
1951-55 Average	22,180	19,340	30	2/579	8.95	4,727
1946-50 "	29,430	19,960	27	2/548	9.17	4,280

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 47 in 1947, 236 in 1948, 124 in 1951, 35 in 1953, and 31 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The planted acreage in 1957 was slightly less than the relatively small acreage in 1956. However, abandonment was less than normal and the acreage for harvest was 10 percent larger than in 1956. In Florida, (which accounts for almost all of the late fall crop), favorable weather during October increased yield prospects on a large part of the acreage. Yields in Texas were about the same as in 1956 when the crop was reduced by dry weather. The group average yield was higher than in 1956 and also above average. The increased acreage and higher yields resulted in a production 17 percent more than in 1956. Light supplies were available by mid-October and shipments reached heavy volume by the end of the month. Shipments were heavy throughout November and prices remained at relatively low levels. Prices improved moderately during the first half of December as the movement passed its peak and frosts caused light damage to the remaining acreage. Practically all of the fall crop had been harvested by mid-December, although there were some loss in the Pompano (Florida) area because of the freeze. Season average prices in both states were considerably below 1956 and the 1951-55 average. Ample supplies of canned and frozen snap beans will be available during 1958.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of about 12 percent and 1953-57 average yields will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1957 and 6 percent less than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Broccoli - Fall

(New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia,
Washington, California and Oregon)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price	: Value	
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)	

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1957)

21,400

1/ 46

975

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	21,400	21,300	47	1,010	7.65	7,724
1956	27,700	27,100	44	1,185	7.18	9,013
1951-55 Average	22,240	21,960	46	1,008	8.40	8,381
1946-50 "	13,040	12,900	45	587	8.84	5,049

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The upward trend of acreage in fall broccoli was sharply reversed in 1957. The acreage for harvest was 21 percent less than in 1956 but only 3 percent less than the 1951-55 average. A large part of the cut occurred in California where almost one-half of the fall crop is normally produced. A decline in acreage contracted by freezers accounted for most of the decrease in California. Acreages in most other producing areas also were reduced in 1957. Weather conditions for growing and harvesting the crop varied considerably by areas, particularly in the East. Timely rains during September favored the New York crop but generally dry conditions reduced yields in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Weather in California was generally favorable for the crop. As a group, yield per acre averaged higher than 1956 and the 1951-55 average. Production was 15 percent less than in 1956 but about the same as the 1951-55 average. Prices were moderate most of the season. The season average price was somewhat higher than in 1956 but well below average. The 1958 winter crop was about equal to the relatively small 1957 crop, with marketing later than usual. This helped to maintain prices for fall crop broccoli at fairly good levels. Frozen supplies were less than in 1956 but still fairly heavy.

1958 Guide: The 1958 acreage guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage with normal abandonment of 1 percent and 1951-55 average yields will result in a production 3 percent less than in 1957 and the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cabbage - Early Fall

(New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York,
(L.I.), New York (Other), New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan,
Wisconsin, Minnesota, Utah and Oregon)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	: Yield : Per Acre :	: : Production:	: : Price :	: : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent
above 1957) 29,200

1/ 212 5,943

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	27,800	26,800	212	5,677	1.96	11,108
1956	29,790	28,740	257	2/ 7,381	1.36	9,203
1951-55 Average	31,446	30,082	200	2/ 6,032	1.97	11,503
1946-50 "	38,666	38,054	198	2/ 7,525	1.48	9,533

1/ 1952-56 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 1,820 in 1946, 770 in 1948, 34 in 1949, 2,246 in 1950, 200 in 1951, 84 in 1954 and 600 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: Production of early fall cabbage in 1957 was substantially smaller than in 1956 and prices received by growers were much higher. The cut-back in production was the result of a 7 percent reduction in planted acreage and 18 percent lower yields. Drought reduced yields in the eastern states but growing conditions generally were favorable in the North Central States. The group average yield was considerably below the record high in 1956 but was slightly above average. Movement of the early fall crop was delayed slightly by the weather and prices opened at high levels in early September. Shipments increased rapidly during September and prices declined to a seasonal low during October. However, market prices throughout the season were well above the distress levels in 1956. Carryover stocks of kraut were relatively heavy going into the 1957 packing season; as a result, demand from packers for open market acreage was light. Current indications are that kraut supplies will be moderate in 1958. The fresh market probably can take a moderately larger quantity of cabbage than was available in 1957, with reasonable returns to growers.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1957. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and a 1952-56 average yield, will result in a production 5 percent more than in 1957 but 1 percent below the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cabbage - Late Fall

(Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price	Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1957)

4,000

1/ 115

460

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	4,000	4,000	120	481	2.27	1,092
1956	4,500	3,100	142	<u>2</u> / 441	1.15	483
1951-55 Average	4,642	4,462	104	470	2.74	1,208
1946-50 "	4,342	4,322	121	521	2.21	1,090

1/ 1955-57 average yield.

2/ Includes 22,000 cwt. not marketed in 1956 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: Production of late fall cabbage in 1957 was about 9 percent larger than in 1956. However, the marketing season was considerably more favorable for growers, reflecting significantly less competition from the preceding early fall crop. The increase in production was the result of a larger acreage for harvest. Growing conditions were generally favorable, except for dry weather in North Carolina early in the growing season. The group average yield was below the high level in 1956 but was above average. Harvesting began in late October and volume supplies were available by mid-November. Prices were fairly high most of the season and season average prices were considerably above the extremely low levels of 1956. A slight delay in harvest of winter crops in Florida and Texas contributed to the favorable market. In 1958, growers of late fall cabbage should expect some increase in competition from the early fall states, where the fairly high prices received in 1957 may result in some expansion in 1958.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1957. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1955-57 average yield, will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1957 and 2 percent below the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Carrots - Early Fall

(Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Texas, Idaho, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Oregon)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: : :Production:Price: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)(\$ per(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1957) 20,000 1/ 244 4,636

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	20,040	19,040	227	4,329	2.06	8,910
1956	19,450	18,140	264 2/	4,792	1.65	7,731
1951-55 Average	19,308	17,888	245 2/	4,380	1.92	8,207
1946-50 "	20,454	20,028	228 2/	4,559	1.97	8,387

1/ 1955-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 280 in 1946, 390 in 1948, 336 in 1950, 124 in 1951, 238 in 1953, 256 in 1954 and 113 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: Total planted acreage was 3 percent larger in 1957 than in 1956. A large expansion in Texas more than offset moderate reductions in the other states where a large portion of the crop is processed. Yields generally were below 1956 because of adverse weather, particularly in the East and Midwest. Texas yields were below early expectations as favorable markets encouraged early harvest and consequent reduction of volume. Total production was 10 percent below 1956 and slightly below average. Harvest was active in most areas by early September and fresh market prices were high throughout the season. A major factor was the below average fall crop in California. A substantial increase in competition for the fresh market is likely in 1958. Demand from processors in 1957 was weaker than in 1956 as a result of the heavy stocks carried over into the 1957 packing season. The carryover into 1958 probably will be somewhat lighter, and processor demand may show some improvement. However, wherever possible, growers should arrange contracts with processors to be assured of a market for their crop.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1957. Such an acreage, with normal abandonment of 5 percent and a 1955-57 average yield, will result in a production 7 percent more than in 1957 and 6 percent more than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Carrots - Late Fall

(California)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		: Price :		Value
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	(\$ per	(\$1,000)	
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(cwt.)		

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1957)

9,000

1/ 257

2,313

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	9,000	9,000	240	2,160	5.46	11,804
1956	10,500	10,500	260	2,730	3.79	10,360
1951-55 Average	9,760	9,760	252	2,439	5.24	12,693
1946-50 "	9,480	9,480	206	1,961	4.40	8,182

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: California growers cut their acreage about 14 percent in 1957, following several years of adverse market conditions for late fall carrots. Most of the reduction occurred in the Salinas area. Yields were relatively low, largely because of the active market for carrots which prevailed throughout the last half of 1957. Under the stimulus of relatively high prices, growers harvested their crops at an early stage of maturity. The combination of smaller acreage and lower yields resulted in a production 21 percent less than in 1956 and 11 percent below the 1951-55 average. Shipments were moderate during September, then increased to a seasonal peak in mid-November. Movement was well below 1956 levels throughout the season. Growers could market, at reasonably profitable prices, a somewhat larger quantity than was available this season. However, with near average yields, an acreage in 1958 equal to 1957 would provide supplies adequate to meet market requirements.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1953-57 average yield, would result in a production 7 percent more than in 1957 but 5 percent less than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cauliflower - Early Fall

(New York (L.I.), New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, and Oregon)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		:	
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price:	Value
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1957) 8,100 1/ 165 1,230

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	8,120	7,720	164	<u>2</u> /	1,265	3.43	4,203
1956	8,400	7,900	184		1,452	3.10	4,501
1951-55 Average	9,034	8,174	159	<u>2</u> /	1,305	3.55	4,581
1946-50 "	8,890	8,370	151	<u>2</u> /	1,265	3.31	3,970

1/ 1949-56 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 7 in 1948, 100 in 1949, 56 in 1950, 8 in 1953 and 39 in 1957.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1957 early fall cauliflower crop was 13 percent less than in 1956 largely because of reduced yields per acre in most areas. A slightly larger acreage was available for fresh market harvest but unfavorably warm humid weather on Long Island during September and October reduced yield prospects as the season progressed. Cool weather later in the season was favorable for the crop in Michigan which had been hindered by inadequate moisture early in the season. Harvesting began in September and supplies were heavy by the end of the month. Prices were at moderate levels early in the season but declined to fairly low levels as marketings became heavy. However, beginning in late October, prices increased steadily as supplies declined seasonally. Season average prices were low in New York and New Jersey but moderate to high in the Midwest. Frozen stocks were burdensome throughout the 1957 season. In 1958, supplies are expected to be moderately less than in 1957 but still heavy.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1957.

Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 8 percent and 1949-56 average yields will result in a production 3 percent less than in 1957 and 6 percent below the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cauliflower - Late Fall

(California)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		:	:
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price:	Value
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)
<u>1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u> (planted acreage equal to 1957)						
	5,100		<u>1/</u> 162	826		
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1957 Prel.	5,100	5,100	155	790	2.50	1,975
1956	6,400	6,400	150	960	2.46	2,362
1951-55 Average	5,180	5,180	162	838	2.92	2,405
1946-50 "	7,360	7,360	129	947	2.84	2,693
<u>1/</u> 1951-55 average yield.						

Comparisons and Comments: In 1957, demand from freezers was much less than in 1956 and accounted for the sharp reduction in acreage. The acreage for harvest in 1957 was 20 percent less than in 1956 but about the same as the 1951-55 average. Favorable growing conditions prevailed during most of the season. Yields were slightly higher than in 1956 but somewhat less than the high yield of 1955. Production was 18 percent less than in 1956 and 6 percent less than the 1951-55 average. In 1957, fresh market shipments to out-of-state markets were limited by abundant supplies in other areas of production, principally Long Island. The season average price was slightly higher than in 1956 but was well below the 1951-55 average. Frozen supplies during the fall months of 1957 were slightly smaller than the record high levels of 1956. A smaller 1957 pack in important producing areas is expected to result in an improved supply position during 1958. However, supplies of frozen cauliflower will probably continue to be fairly heavy and will compete strongly with fresh market cauliflower.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage with no abandonment and 1951-55 average yields will result in a production 5 percent more than in 1957, but 1 percent less than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Celery - Early Fall

(Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Utah)

Year	: Acreage : Planted:For Harvest:	: Yield : Per Acre :	: : Production:	: : Price:	: : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1957)

2,900 1/ 267 720

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	2,950	2,750	218	599	4.37	2,619
1956	3,200	2,900	271	787	3.20	2,518
1951-55 Average	3,804	3,530	267	2/ 942	4.02	3,687
1946-50 "	5,432	5,316	257	2/1,365	3.23	4,259

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 120 in 1946, 55 in 1953 and 39 in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: The downward trend in acreage continued in 1957. Planted acreage was 8 percent less than in 1956 and about half as much as was planted in 1947. Almost half the acreage was planted in the important Michigan areas. The state's yield fell sharply below the previous year, and below average, due to infestation of aster yellows. In New Jersey, yield was reduced by dry weather and frost late in September. A high yield was obtained on the small acreage in Utah. For the group, the combination of reduced acreage and a record-low yield resulted in a record-low production, 24 percent less than in 1956 and 36 percent less than the 1951-55 average. Movement of celery from California was fairly heavy in September and tended to check price advances for the small early fall crop.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is an acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage with an abandonment of 7 percent and 1951-55 average yield will result in a production 20 percent more than in 1957 but 9 percent less than in 1956 and 24 percent less than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Celery - Late Fall

(California)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre	: Production:	Price	Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)
1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1957)					
	8,000	<u>1</u> / 433	3,464		
Background Statistics					
1957 Prel.	8,000	8,000	440	3,520	3.70 13,024
1956	8,100	8,100	430	<u>2</u> / 3,483	3.55 10,472
1951-55 Average	7,980	7,980	367	2,902	3.72 10,820
1946-50 "	9,420	9,340	261	2,366	3.80 8,989

1/ 1955-57 average yield.

2/ Includes 533,000 cwt. not marketed in 1956 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The late fall crop represented almost one-fourth of the 1957 commercial supply. The 1957 planted acreage was 1 percent less than in 1956 but slightly higher than the 1951-55 average. Acreage has been shifting from the Delta area into the higher-yielding San Jose and Salinas districts. Yields have held fairly constant the past three seasons at levels considerably above those of earlier years. Production was 1 percent more than in 1956 and 21 percent more than the 1951-55 average. Prices held at fairly low levels during October but were above the distress levels that prevailed in 1956. Below normal supplies in competing areas in the East and Midwest were the major factor in the improved market situation. Prices strengthened in November as supplies from competing areas diminished. Prices averaged moderately higher than the extremely low prices in 1956 but about equal to the 1951-55 average.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is an acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and 1955-57 average yields, will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1957, about equal to that produced in 1956, but 19 percent more than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Fall

(Florida and California)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		: Price :		Value
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	(\$ per	(\$1,000)	
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	cwt.)		

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1958 guide below) 7,800

1/ 68

463

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	8,800	8,600	69	592	4.16	2,461
1956	9,300	6,800	47	318	5.53	1,759
1951-55 Average	5,140	4,740	66 2/	331	5.19	1,592

1/ 1953-57 average yield by states.

2/ Includes 24,000 cwt. not marketed in 1955 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: Production in 1957 was record high - about 86 percent more than in 1956 and 79 percent more than the 1951-55 average. Crops in both states were well above 1956, although Florida accounted for most of the increase. Plantings in Florida, which have expanded sharply in recent years, were about 2 percent less than in 1956. However acreage losses were much lighter. In addition, yields in Florida were record high and more than double those in 1956 when blight caused heavy damage. Harvest of the Florida crop began in late October and shipments were heavy by mid-November. Prices were moderate as the season began, but declined rapidly to low levels during November. The December freeze caused extensive damage and prices rose sharply. However, the season average price was very low. Plantings in California were 15 percent below 1956 but there was no acreage loss in 1957-acreage for harvest was equal to 1956. Yields were much above average. Volume supplies were available from mid-September through early November. Prices were fairly low during the first half of the season, improving to moderate levels in mid-October.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is an acreage 15 percent less than in 1957 in Florida and an acreage equal to 1957 in California. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 17 percent in Florida and none in California and with 1953-57 average yields by states, will result in a production 22 percent less than in 1957, but 46 percent more than in 1956 and 40 percent more than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cucumbers - Early Fall

(Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and California)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest: (acres)	Yield : Per Acre : (cwt.)	: : :Production: (1,000 cwt.)	: : :Price: (\$ per(\$1,000 cwt.)	: : :Value (1,000)
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1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1958 guide below) 5,900 1/ 78 459

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	6,500	6,500	78	2/	508	3.26	1,633
1956	5,600	5,600	78		434	4.11	1,784
1951-55 Average	4,610	4,350	93	2/	398	4.18	1,639
1946-50 "	3,690	3,450	83	2/	287	4.04	1,133

1/ 1954-57 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 8 in 1949, 4 in 1955 and 7 in 1957.

Comparisons and Comments: A substantial increase in production plus considerable bunching of harvests resulted in serious marketing problems for growers of early fall crop cucumbers. Production was about 17 percent more than in 1956, with most of the increase resulting from a large acreage increase in Virginia and above average yields in South Carolina. Virginia growers have expanded acreage sharply in recent years, from 1,500 acres in 1954 to 3,100 acres in 1957. Heavy September rains in the Southeast caused overlapping of harvest schedules in early October. The rains also resulted in heavy damage to the Georgia and Louisiana crops. Prices were moderate until late September then dropped sharply to very low levels as supplies became unusually heavy. Virginia growers were not able to market all of their crop. Prices continued low through mid-October, then improved as the harvest of the Virginia crop tapered off. California growers had generally favorable growing conditions until the first half of October when rains reduced the crop. Season average prices in most states were relatively low.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 15 percent below 1957 in Virginia and 5 percent below 1957 in all other states. Such acreages, with no abandonment and 1954-57 average yields by states, will result in a production 10 percent less than in 1957 but 15 percent above the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage- Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cucumbers - Late Fall

(Florida)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		: Price :		Value
	: Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	: Production:	Price:		
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per	(\$1,000	
					cwt.)		

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 20 percent
below 1957)

5,400 1/ 110 570

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	6,800	6,700	100	2/ 670	4.50	2,660
1956	6,000	5,200	115	2/ 598	6.50	3,718
1951-55 Average	5,160	4,600	103	2/ 478	6.07	2,654
1946-50 "	4,760	3,940	78	2/ 298	6.04	1,658

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 14 in 1947, 20 in 1948, 31 in 1953, 48 in 1954, 37 in 1955, 26 in 1956 and 79 in 1957.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage in 1957 was record large and was 13 percent above 1956. Yields were relatively low, reflecting restricted harvesting during the first portion of the season and cold damage in December. Production also was record large. From the season's beginning in mid-October through November supplies were very heavy and prices were very low. During this period substantial quantities were not marketed because of the low prices. Then during the first few days of December a cold wave with strong winds hit the major producing areas. The crop on the acreage remaining for harvest was in very succulent condition and considerable damage occurred. Development of the crop was retarded, quality was lowered and potential yields were reduced materially. Prices reacted sharply upward, reaching high levels within a few days. Then the mid-December freeze practically wiped out the limited acreage remaining. Season average prices were below 1956 and the 1951-55 average, reflecting the extremely low prices during the first portion of the season. In 1958, an acreage materially less than in 1957 could produce ample supplies under more normal growing conditions.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 20 percent less than in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and a 1953-57 average yield, will result in a production 15 percent below 1957 but 19 percent above the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides

Fall Vegetables

Eggplant - Fall

(Florida and Texas)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price	Value
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:		
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(see 1958 guide below)

1,200 1/ 87 108

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	1,400	1,400	89	125	5.02	628
1956	1,050	1,050	80	84	7.23	607
1951-55 Average	1,520	1,450	71	2/104	6.08	567
1946-50 "	1,820	1,570	44	71	5.81	399

1/ 1955-57 ave age yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 3 in 1954 and 15 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1957 planted acreage in Florida was sharply higher than in 1956 while the acreage in Texas declined slightly. In total, plantings were 33 percent above 1956. Growing conditions were favorable in both states until early December and yields were fairly high. Total production was 49 percent above 1956. Light shipments began in Florida in late September and shipments were in heavy volume by mid-October. The movement continued in heavy volume until early December when cold weather set-back the remaining crop. The mid-December freeze resulted in extensive damage. Harvest of the small Texas crop started in mid-October with moderate supplies available until early December. Prices were extremely low during the period of heavy movement, then improved to moderate levels in December when the crop was damaged. Season average prices were much below average in Florida but slightly above average in Texas. For a profitable season in 1958, Florida growers should reduce their plantings.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 15 percent below 1957 in Florida and equal to 1957 in Texas. Such acreage, with no abandonment and 1955-57 average yields by states, will result in a production 14 percent less than in 1957 but 4 percent above the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides

Fall Vegetables

Lettuce - Early Fall

(New Jersey, Texas, Idaho, New Mexico, Utah, Washington,
Oregon, and California)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		: : :	
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre :	Production:	Price:	Value
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per	(\$1,000
					cwt.)	

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 per-
cent below 1957)

41,900

1/ 143

5,872

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	44,150	42,900	134	5,764	4.40	23,265
1956	38,270	38,050	155	5,894	4.70	27,701
1951-55 Average	46,130	44,870	138 <u>2</u> /	6,171	4.14	25,325
1946-50 "	45,722	45,182	116 <u>2</u> /	5,220	3.94	20,119

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 35 in 1946, 60 in 1947, 161 in 1948, 118 in 1949, 223 in 1950, 137 in 1952, 28 in 1953 and 19 in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: In 1957, plantings in all states were increased over 1956, largely in response to the very high prices received in 1956. Yields, however, were considerably below the very high levels in 1956 in almost all states and production was down 2 percent. In California, which accounts for more than 80 percent of the total early fall production, growers had considerable trouble controlling disease, and yields were down sharply. Prices for good quality lettuce ranged from moderate to very high levels during the season. However, the California season average price was relatively low reflecting the generally mediocre quality. Season prices in the other states were below 1956 levels but were above average. Competition near the end of the season with shipments of the late fall crop in Arizona increased in 1957. New earlier producing areas in Arizona were expanded and shipments during the last half of October were considerably heavier than in previous years. Further expansion in these areas appears likely. Competition between the early and late fall crops probably will be intensified.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 2 percent and 1953-57 average yield, will result in a production 2 percent more than in 1957 but 5 percent below the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Lettuce - Late Fall

(Arizona, Salt River Valley)

Year	: <u>Acreage</u> :		Yield :		: :	
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price:	Value
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)
<u>1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>						
(planted acreage 20 percent below 1957)	17,600		<u>1/</u> 145	2,552		
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1957 Prel.	22,000	22,000	140	3,080	3.80	11,704
1956	14,600	14,600	143	2,088	8.10	16,913
1951-55 Average	11,860	11,860	142	1,670	5.15	8,573
1946-50 "	15,200	15,200	101	<u>2/</u> 1,525	4.54	6,743

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

2/ Includes 211,000 cwt. not marketed in 1949 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: From a production viewpoint, the 1957 season was a success. A record large acreage was planted, yields were relatively high, and production was record large. The crop was 48 percent above 1956 and 84 percent above the 1951-55 average. However, from a financial viewpoint the season was a failure. Prices were at or near distress levels during a considerable portion of the season and the season average price was one of the lowest of record. Crops in the newly developed areas, Wilcox and Aguila, generally moved to market at high prices. But in November as the deal shifted to the Phoenix area (where most of the expansion occurred), prices dropped sharply to very low levels. Prices were relatively low the remainder of the season. An early start of the winter deal in California's Imperial Valley contributed to the problems. In light of the production difficulties which have developed in competing areas the last few years the outlook for the early harvesting areas is favorable. However, there appears little justification for an acreage for mid- and late season harvests as large as in 1957.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 20 percent less than in 1957. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1953-57 average yield, will result in a production 17 percent less than in 1957 but 53 percent above the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Green Peas - Early Fall

(California)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre :Production:	: : Price : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.) (1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per (\$1,000 cwt.)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage equal
to 1957) 2,200

1/ 38 84

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	2,200	2,200	40	88	11.00	968
1956	1,900	1,700	38	65	10.70	696
1951-55 Average	2,360	2,320	35	81	9.80	804
1946-50 "	3,940	3,840	34	130	10.04	1,303

1/ 1954-57 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: California growers increased their acreage of peas by 29 percent in 1957. Growing conditions were favorable in all areas and yields were slightly above 1956. Production in 1957 was 35 percent above 1956 and 9 percent above the 1951-55 average. Harvest of the crop began in late August with volume supplies available by mid-September. Shipments continued in moderate volume through November. Prices opened at moderate levels, weakened slightly in mid-October, then rose sharply to high levels by mid-November. The season average price was relatively high. There is a special, if somewhat limited, demand for fresh peas throughout the year. In 1958, growers can probably market at profitable prices the production from an acreage as large as in 1957. Frozen green peas were in very heavy supply in the fall of 1957 and probably will be fairly heavy again in 1958.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1957. Such an acreage with no abandonment and a 1954-57 average yield, will result in a production 5 percent less than in 1957 but 4 percent above the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Green Peppers - Fall

(Virginia, Florida, and Texas)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest: Per Acre :Production: Price : Value (acres) (cwt.) (1,000 cwt.)(\$ per (\$1,000 cwt.)
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1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1957)

6,800 1/ 50 326

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	6,800	6,700	49	327	9.75	3,189
1956	5,900	5,600	59	330	10.35	3,417
1951-55 Average	8,070	7,670	43	2/ 333	10.77	3,372
1946-50 "	7,390	7,100	43	2/ 307	7.76	2,330

1/ 1954-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 7 in 1946, 26 in 1954 and 5 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: A 15 percent larger planted acreage of fall green peppers resulted from a sharply increased acreage in the Lower Valley of Texas and a slight increase in Florida. Abandonment was less than usual and the acreage for harvest was 20 percent larger than in 1956. Crops in Virginia and Florida received too much rain during August and September. The weather in Texas was generally favorable during October, but cool, wet conditions late in November hampered harvesting operations. Fall production in 1957 was equal to that in 1956 and also was about the same as the 1951-55 average. Ample supplies were available from the late summer crop throughout October and the early part of November and these depressed the market for the Virginia crop. Prices were below 1956 levels most of the season. Prices were moderate early in November but declined steadily throughout the month as shipments became heavy. Freezing damage during December reduced supplies available in Florida and prices increased to fairly high levels by mid-month. The season average price was slightly higher than in 1956 for Florida but lower in Texas. The Virginia price was very low.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and 1954-57 average yields, will result in a production about equal to 1957 and 2 percent less than the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Spinach - Early Fall

(Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey,
Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: (1,000 cwt.)	: (\$ per cwt.)	: (\$1,000)
	(acres)	(cwt.)			

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1957)

6,000

1/ 61

351

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	6,000	5,700	55	313	5.68	1,778
1956	6,350	6,000	62	373	5.49	2,048
1951-55 Average	6,724	6,278	62	393	5.59	2,186
1946-50 "	8,070	7,850	67	2/ 523	4.54	2,328

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 37 in 1949 and 17 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: Production of early fall spinach has been declining fairly steadily since the late 1940's. The 1957 crop was 16 percent less than in 1956 and 20 percent below the 1951-55 average. Loss of acreage was about average, caused mostly by the very dry weather. In addition, yields were reduced by dry weather in the eastern states and by cold weather in Ohio and Missouri. A light harvest began in August but most crops were behind schedule and shipments did not reach volume until early October. The movement continued heavy through November. Prices were relatively high during September, dropped sharply to a seasonal low in October, then improved moderately in late November. Season average prices were above 1956 and the 1951-55 average. Supplies of processed spinach were relatively heavy during the 1957 season; little change is expected in 1958. With more normal growing conditions an acreage in 1958 as large as in 1957 should provide ample supplies.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and a 1953-57 average yield, will result in a production 12 percent more than in 1957 but 11 percent below the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Spinach - Late Fall

(Arkansas, Oklahoma, Maryland and Virginia)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: (1,000 cwt.)	: Production:	: Price	: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)			(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1957)

3,200

1/ 45

108

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	3,150	2,650	45	120	4.95	594
1956	2,300	1,820	46	83	4.90	407
1951-55 Average	3,350	2,416	44	105	5.11	537
1946-50 "	3,870	3,000	47	141	4.29	591

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Plantings in 1957 were sharply above the small acreage in 1956 but were slightly below the 1951-55 average. Most of the increase occurred in Oklahoma, where drought restricted plantings in 1956. Growing conditions generally were favorable except for excessive rains in Virginia at planting time. Total production was 45 percent above the small crop in 1956. Harvest began in late October and supplies reached volume by mid-November. Market prices generally were at moderate levels during November. Reduced supplies from competing early fall states contributed to the favorable price situation during this period. Prices weakened during December as shipments from the winter crop states got underway. The season average price was relatively high in Maryland and Virginia but low in the later marketing states of Arkansas and Oklahoma.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1957. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 25 percent and a 1953-57 average yield, will result in a production 10 percent less than in 1957 but 3 percent above the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Tomatoes - Early Fall

(California)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: (1,000 cwt.)	: (\$ per cwt.)	: (\$1,000)	: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)			

1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 10 per-
cent below 1957)

18,900 1/ 168 3,175

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	21,000	21,000	155	3,255	8.70	28,318
1956	21,500	21,500	150	3,225	6.90	22,252
1951-55 Average	17,700	17,700	168	2,965	6.87	20,307
1946-50 "	20,380	20,380	118	2,383	6.91	16,399

1/ 1951-55 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: California growers reduced acreage only slightly in 1957, even though they had experienced a rather unprofitable season in 1956. Higher yields offset the acreage cut-back and production was about equal to 1956. However, prices averaged well above a year earlier, largely because of reduced competition from late summer supplies in the eastern and mid-western states. The 1957 late summer crop was 4 percent below 1956 and 12 percent below the 1951-55 average. Harvest of the early fall crop began in late August with volume supplies available from mid-September through October. The October rains caused some damage, with yields and quality being reduced. Prices were relatively low during the first portion of the season, then increased to moderate levels in October as the rains hit the crop. Prices increased steadily the remainder of the season, reaching high levels in November. Yields have been relatively low the last two seasons - reduced in 1956 because of poor markets and in 1957 by unusually early heavy rains. Under normal circumstances, the potential yield and resultant production from an acreage as large as in 1956 or 1957 would be in excess of market requirements.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1957. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1951-55 average yield, will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1957 but 7 percent above the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Tomatoes - Late Fall

(Florida and Texas)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest: Per Acre :Production: Price : Value (acres) (cwt.) (1,000 cwt.)(\$ per (\$1,000 cwt.)
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1958 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1957)

15,000 1/ 87 1,188

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	15,000	12,700	91	1,156	9.02	10,424
1956	15,800	14,700	87	1,282	8.42	10,795
1951-55 Average	18,680	15,960	76	1,174	8.40	9,693
1946-50 "	22,510	18,820	48	902	8.11	7,198

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Production in Florida was about 7 percent less than in 1956, with sharply reduced plantings more than offsetting higher yields. The reduction in acreage was the result of excessive rains during most of the planting season. The rains also delayed the crop moderately and lowered quality of the earlier harvested tomatoes. Light shipments began in early November with prices at high levels. Prices declined slowly during November, reaching a seasonal low in early December when movement was at a peak. Cold waves during the first half of December reduced quality considerably and prices returned to high levels. The mid-December freeze about ended harvesting of the fall crop. For the season, prices averaged moderately above 1956. In Texas, plantings were sharply increased over the very low level in 1956, reflecting an improvement in water supplies. Volume supplies of tomatoes were available by mid-November. Harvesting was sharply curtailed in early December by cold weather which caused heavy crop losses and lowered yields and quality sharply. The season average price was much below the high price in 1956, principally because of poor quality.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1957. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 9 percent and a 1953-57 average yield, will result in a production 3 percent more than in 1957 and 1 percent above the 1951-55 average.

1958 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Sweetpotatoes

(New Jersey, Missouri, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and California)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: : :Production :	: : Price :	: : Value
	(1,000 acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1958 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1957)

291.5

1/ 59.5

17,033

Background Statistics

1957 Prel.	291.5	285.2	63.3	18,053	3.96	71,427
1956	290.1	283.7	59.6	16,920	4.04	68,283
1951-55 Average	339.5	330.0	54.0	17,836	4.82	84,248
1946-50 "	528.8	520.1	52.5	27,306	3.78	103,162

1/ 1954-57 average yield by states.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage was increased slightly over 1957 but was 14 percent less than the 1951-55 average. Changes in acreages by states ranged from no change in New Jersey, Maryland and South Carolina to 2,000 acres more in North Carolina and to 2,000 acres less in Louisiana. Dry weather affected crop development in New Jersey and Maryland. Excessive rains delayed transplanting as well as harvesting of the Louisiana crop. Some unharvested acreage in Louisiana was hit by freezing weather in December. Weather conditions during the latter part of the growing season in most areas were favorable to crop development and a record average yield was obtained. Production was 7 percent more than in 1956 but slightly below the 1951-55 average. U. S. average prices are expected to average slightly less than in the 1956-57 marketing season and 18 percent less than the 1951-55 average. Market prices were fairly low during the peak harvest season but reached high levels by late fall. In Louisiana, cumulative 1957 crop shipments through mid-December to canning outlets were moderately more than in the like 1956 period. However, cumulative shipments to fresh markets were about 40 percent less. The 1955 and 1956 canned packs of sweetpotatoes were in excess of 4.4 million actual cases.

1958 Guide: The 1958 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1957 in each state. Such an acreage with average abandonment and a 1954-57 average yield by states, will result in a production 6 percent less than in 1957, but slightly more than in 1956 and 5 percent less than the 1951-55 average.

